# THE PHILANTHROPIST

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BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

SITTINGS OF TUESDAY.

CONVENTION, JUNE 16TH, 1840.

But that was not all. A Clergyman of Virginia, one who was bound to teach the principles of "peace and good will to men," in a letter, in 1835, addressed to the West Hanover Presbytery, concluded it as follows:—"If there be any stray goat of a minister among us, tainted bloodhound principle of abolitionism, let him be ferreted out, silenced, and excommunicated, and left to the public to dispose of in other respects." Your affectionate brother in the Lord, Robert N. Anderson. [Cries Now, he must say that with regard to the fatter part of this letter, it had a bloody meaning. The finger that pointed that letter pointed to the use of the bowie knife, or any other weapon of murder. That was latter part of this letter, it had a bloody meaning. The finger that pointed that letter pointed to the use of the bowie knife, or any other weapon of murder. That was in 1835, when violence, and outrage, and blood, were going through the land; that was in the year when Reuben Carrundel went to Columbia, and because an antislavery tract was found in his lorgage he was imprisoned for eights months. [Cries of 'shame, shame,'] His life's blood was taken from him by degrees, consumption.

After a short discussion, in which Mr. Josiah Foster, Thomas Swan and Fowester suggested several. The deligning of international law, was induced to surrender him. The colored population of the province and outrage this surrender, resolving to pertain their resistance to the law, rather than behold their information. Let us dignify, and sublimate, and enoting the province and lay in ambush for fourteen days and nights about the gaol. The supplications of the man to be shot on British ground, rather than to be surrendered to slavery, were heart-rendered. The design of the province and lay in ambush for fourteen days and nights about the gaol. The supplications of the man to be surrendered to slavery, were heart-rendered. The design of the province and lay in ambush for fourteen days and nights about the gaol. The supplications of the man to be surrendered to slavery, were heart-rendered. The design of the province and the province seized him, and because he could not visit the South he was obliged to fly to Jamaica, and there seek protection under the shadow of a monarch's throne. The language he had referred to, it was to be remembered, was that of a minister of the gospel, and in his [Mr. Stanton's opinion] it ought to have been written in blood, for it had a

bloody meaning. But now with respect to the Methodist clergy, he [Mr. Stanton would read to the metric adist clergy, he [Mr. Stanton would read to the metric an extract of a letter from the Rev. George W. Langhorne, a Methodist minaster, to the state of Zion's Watchman, a Methodist anti-siavery paper, published in New York. The Rev. gentleman stated as follows:—

"I, Sir, would as soon be found in the ranks of a banditie a numbered with Atthur Tayana and him a methodist with Atthur Tayana and him a methodist in the ranks of a banditie in a numbered with Atthur Tayana and him a methodist in the ranks of a banditie in a numbered with Atthur Tayana and him a method with

ditti, as numbered with Arthur Tappan and his wanton coadjutors"--that Arthur Tappan, the meeting would allow him to say, whose name was connected with every thing that was noble and philanthropic. [Great cheeming.] "Nothing is more appalling to my feelings as a man, contrary to my principles as a Christian, and repugnant to my soul as a minister, than the insidious proceedings of such men. If you have not resigned your credentials as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I really think that as an honest man you should do so at once. In your Ordination Vows you solemnly prom-ised to be obedient to those who had the rule over you, and since they have spoken, and that distinctly too, on this subject, and disapproved your conduct. I conceive that you are bound to submit to their authority, or leave

Then, at a public meeting nent at Oranzeburga, in S. Carolina, in July, in the year 1836, which had been called for the purpose of considering what should be done with the copy of the Zion's Watchman, which had been to the Rev. J. C. Postell, a member of the S. Carolina, in July, in the year 1836, which had been to the Rev. J. C. Postell, a member of the S. Carolina, in July, in the year 1836, which had been to the colored race in Canada, but he had almost despaired of success until the meeting of the Convention. (Hear, hear.) He then proceeded. In conformity with the instructions of the Committee, I have much pleasure the instructions of the Convention the number of the Convention to the colored race in Canada, but he had almost despaired of success until the meeting of the Convention. received an address of the citizens of that place in which

were the following statements:-
"From what has been premised the following conclusions result,-First, that slavery is a judicial visitation.

[Laughter.] ondly, that it is not a moral evil. Secondly, that it is not a moral evil. Thirdly, that it has existed in all ages.

And they should have added, "so had lying and steal-

ing." [Laughter.] Then the address went on to say, "it is not a moral evil. The fact that slavery is of Divine appointment— [Cries of 'Oh, oh']—would be proof enough with the Christian that it cannot be a moral evil. So far from being a moral evil, it is a merciful visitation—it is the Lord's doings, and marvellous in our eyes—[cries of shame, shame']—and had it not been for the best, God

His co-Secretary, Mr. Scales, said that was not true: if he came to America, he thought that he would find it

Now, to show who this Mr. Postell was, he would read to the meeting a letter addressed by that gentleman the editor of Zion's Watchman. It was as follows: "Did you calculate, Mr. Sutherland, to misrepre the Methodist discipline, and say it supported abolition when the general Conference, in their late resolution denounced it as a libel on truth? Oh, full of all subtle-Thou child of the devil! 'All liars,' saith the sacred volume, 'shall have their punishment in the lake of fire and brimstone.' I can only give one reason why of fire and ormstend. Team only give one reason why you have not been indicted for libel. The law says, the greater the tru h the greater the libel; and as your paper has no such ingredient, it is construed but a small matter. But if you desire to educate the slave, I will tell you how to raise the money without editing Zion's Watchman .-

J. C. POSTELL." He.—Mr. S.—then refers to the judgment, and when he comes before the judgment-seat of Christ, when Christ shall say to him, "I was hungry, and ye fed me not; I ye took me not in; for inasmuch as ye did it not to these,

hungered!" And the answer would be, "You saw it in the down-trodden slave."—Loud cheers.

The treatment of the slaves in America was hard in the extreme, and that treatment, he believed, was enhanced, rather than decreased, by the ministers of the go-pel. He had heard that one Baptist minister, when his slave rap away, shot him dead slave ran away, shot him dead, and took an axe and

cut off his fingers.

The book from which he had read teemed with such facts as these, but he would not detain the meeting by adverting to them. He must, however, detain the meet ing a short time, while he read some parts of the resolu-tions of the Harmony Presbytery of South Carolina, in order to show how they porveited the Scripture:

"Resolved, That slavery has existed from the good old slave-holders, and patriorchs, Abraham, Issac, and Jacob parenthesis - [Cries of shame, shame'] - "to the time the Apostle Paul sent a runaway slave home to his master Philemon, and wrote a Christian and fraternal epistle to this slave-holder, which we find stands in the Canons of the Scriptures, and that slavery has existed ever since the days of the Apostles, and does now exist. That as the relative duties of master and slave are taught in the Scripture, in the same manner as of parent and child, and nd and wife, the existence of slavery itself is not opposed to the will of God; and whoever has a conscience too tender to recognise this relation as lawful, is righteous overmuch, is wise above what is written, and has submitted his neck to the yoke of man—sacrificed his Christian liberty of conscience, and leaves the infallible

He would not now stop to read any more of such testi-nony; it was sufficient for him to say, that he trusted the ime had now arrived when a strong rebule would be given by all religious bodies in this country to those who enter-

tained such doctrines. The abolitionists of this country were held in high estimation in America, and if they would only speak out, he felt convinced that slavery would soon be at an end. (Cheers.) They needed Christian their distinguished clergymen came among the people of this country, they should be told that, until they put away the evil of slavery, the right hand of fellows

not be held out to them.

Rev. W. BROCK, of Norwich, in seconding the amendnent, said-We are bound, I think, to respond to Mr Stanton's appeal, and to make our resolution as decided as possible. (Hear, hear.) In justice to the slave-holders themselves, we should be firm. Not rude, Sir, nor offensive, but firm. We should tell them manfully that we deem them wrong. It is not dictation to do this. If a man tells me he thinks I am not a Christian, I am not thereby offended, but say, "Prove it, and I will listen to churches and ministers that they are sinful-certainly sinful: and we offer to them the proof, as we have to-day. It is a painful duty thus to act; but, doing it in kindness, we expect to be candidly heard. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, in justice to the Abolitionists, we should be firm. Shall we, Sir, treat the men who buy and sell, and murder their fellow-men, as we treat those who regard them as brethren? Shall we behave to Calhoun as we behave to Garrison? (Hear, hear,) Shall we, when American come to our land, welcome them to our pulpits and our sacramental tables without inquiring conviews of abolition? (Loud cheers.) No, cerning their ridge shall not be to us what Colver is. (Cheers.) The latter, with all who act with him, shall be always welcome man, however talented, who is not an out-spoken Aboli-

the Rev. Thomas Swan, and Fewoster suggested several

lusion, he felt it his duty to take the first opportunity of Convention, knowing how he had been situated—knowing that he had gone to America as delegate, from a Society different, however, in its special purpose from that which constituted this Convention, and knowing also how he had been situated there, he was sure that they would feel that he was not obtruding when he stated that he fully and heartily concurred with every sentiment and word contained in the proposition which had now been introduced to the meeting. (Great cheering.)

The resolution, with the amendments added, were then put by the Chairman to the meeting, and carried unani-

The Colored Population of Upper Canada. Dr. ROLPH said, in bringing under the notice of the Convention the state of the colored population of Upp r Canada, he thought it was desirable to remind them that that country served as the place of refuge for a number of runaway slaves from the United States. In consequence of some circumstances which had taken place on the nks of the Niagara, he had been in corre the Government for a long time, trying to obtain protecefore the notice of this Convention the nu bers, state, condition, and desires of the colored population of Upper Canada. As: a body they may be deemed the most interesting fragment of American peo ple, to be found on the American continent. The recent census taken of them, for the purpose of submitting to this Convention, amounted to 13,511; this was exclusive of some towns and townships that had not sent in their returns, so that I suppose, on a moderate computation they cannot be much less than 15,000. They are chiefly fugitives from the great prison-house of southern bondage and the history of the perils, sufferings, and vicissitudes they met with, in their escape from their savage masters Christian that it cannot be a moral evil. So far from being a moral evil, it is a merciful visitation—it is the Lord's doings, and morvellous in our eyes—[cries of shame, shame']—and had it not been for the best, God alone, who is able, long since would have overruled it. It is by Divine appointment." [Cries of 'shame, shame.] when histening with rapture to the account of their trials and struggles—their courage and perseverance in surmounting all obstacles—their dangers from hunger, from their merciless pursuers, from blood-hounds sent on their trail, from the interdict generally laid on them, and from the inevitable destruction (by lawless mobs) of any who would kindly interpose on their behalf. (Hear, hear.) To illustrate their love of liberty, permit me to state a fact or two respecting a man who now resides at Gosfield in the Western district. He is a worthy independent far-mer, and I believe a Christian. Twelve or fifteen years made his escape from the State of Alanama passed through Tennessee and Kentucky in the most per ilous circumstances—was several times hunted and har-assed and worried down by blood-hounds, and human beings more savage than they, and captured, and twice committed to gaol, from which he broke and fled. The first time he broke gaol was at midnight, in the midst of a tremendous thunder-storm. He first rid himself of his hand-cuffs, which had been put on loosely, by making use You and old Arthur Tappan come out to the South this winter, and they will raise 100,000 dollars for you. N. Orleans for herself will be pledged for it. Desiring no further sequaintance with you, and never expecting to see you but once in time of in eternity, which is at judgment, I subscribe myself the friend of the Bible, and the opposer of abolitionism.

J. C. POSTELL."

| And-cuffs, which had been put on loosely, by making use of a ball of hard soap—moistening his hands, and rendering them out one at a time; then seizing an axe which lay in reach, he raised it up amidst the lightning's flash and the bursting peals of thunder, using the light which God struck out for him, for the purpose of discovering where to strike at bolts and bars, and taking advantage of deafening thunder claps which instantly envantage of deafening thunder claps which instantly envantage of deafening thunder claps. vantage of deafening thunder claps which instantly en-sued, he banged away with his battle-axe, hoping that the voice of thunder might drown the noise of liberty's hamshall say to him, "I was hungry, and ye fed me not; I mer, and, thus struggling, he succeeded in getting out, was naked, and ye clothed me not; I was a stranger, and The storm passed off, and the bright moon soon shone out to cheer him on his way to the North. (Loud chee Again and again he was hunted and worried down by In answer to this he would say, "When saw I thee men and dogs. At length he came to the beautiful Ohio men and dogs. At length he came to the beautiful Ohio men and dogs. At length he came to the beautiful Ohio men and dogs. At length he came to the beautiful Ohio men and dogs. At length he came to the beautiful Ohio men and dogs. which he knew to be in a free state. He recon stream for some time in quest of the means of convey-ance across; but, fearing that he should fail, and be again reduced to hopeless bondage, he said within himself that he would have it to remembered, that he was in sight of a free country, and drank of free water for once in his life. So, Gideon-like, he bowed down and drank freely from the stream. He succeeded, however, in getting across into the state of Indiana, but was soon taken up by slave-hunters. They bound him with cords, kept him confined for some time, and led him through the village in the night towards the ferry, intending to return him to Ken tucky. On leading him out, they charged him not to speak, at the peril of his life. This charge of silence suggested to his mind that his tongue might be of some service to him, and he resolved to use it. He raised the cry of murder at the top of his voice, which instantly frightened his captors, so that they left him and fled; while the friends of humanity came breaking from doors

en in the township of Thorab, on Lake Simcoe. Some few years since, a number came from the United States,

and became squatters [as they are termed] in that town-ship. They were from the South, and consequently unters. They had been however, habituated to the reonly surmounted their difficulties, subsisted without the eleemosynary aid, but in a few years carried surplus produce to market. Those who received free grants of land n the Wilberforce settlement, did not succeed so well as hose who, having labored for some years, bought land with their own savings. This is not a fault to attach exclusively to the man of color—it is too frequently to be seen in the white man. It arises from se being too apt to rely on the continuation of benefactions once begun, rather than on their own energies. Those thrive best who purchase lands from their savings, and that not in a separate colony, but promiscuously among white settlers, who are ultimately shamed out of their prejudices by seeing industry, order, sobriety, prudence, frugality and contentment, where they had anticipate directly the reverse. With regard to their fi-delity and valor as residents in the province, they have received the special approbation of the legislative council, the thanks of their various commanding officers, the commendation of every governor, and no one can batter ap-preciate their services than the late Governor-General of British North America, and the commander of the Forces, General Lord Seaton. Lastly, with regard to their hear.] These truths had so clearly revealed thems latter, with all who act with him, snail be always welcome. The former, never. This we say for the encouragement of our brethren from America. We all say this—(Loud and general cheering)—and we desire it to go forth as the determination of the Christians of Great Britain. We will not welcome to our pulpits or our sacraments any bowever talented who is not an out-spaken Abolic der the regulations of international law we indused to der the regulations of international law, was induced to surrender him. The colored population of the province ing and piteous in the extreme. The day for the delivery of him to the American authorities arrived. He was The Rev. Dr. COX concurred most heartily with the placed in a wagon, from which he leaped into the midst resolution. He had not always gone to the full extent of of his brethren-burst off his handcuffs, which had prethe opinion which now led nim to this full concurrence, out deep reflection—repeated reflection upon the subject, had brought him to the conclusion at which he had now arrived. (Greet cheering.) Having come to that conclusion, he felt it his duty to take the first opportunity of general convention of the colored population of Upper Canada took place, when a memorial was determ upon, representing their peculiar situation, and praying that that special protection which their circumstances rethat that special protection which their circumstances required might be extended to them by her Majesty's Gov otion of Canada is placed.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19. Dr. GRANVILLE in the Chair. After the minutes had been confirmed, Mr. John Sturge rose to bring forward the question

Results of Emancipation.

His object was to demonstrate that the great experi-tent, so far as it had been tried, had fully succeeded, and

hat free labor was far better than slave. Mr. Boultbee moved the appointment of the committee to carry out Mr. O'Connell's recommendation. "To turn our efforts to practical measures," by showing the advantage of freedom over slavery by showing that honesty is the best policy. That principle is the only expediency. The difficulties in the way of emancipation are tance of the slaveh ver, and their apprehension of pecuniary loss. The only compensation they can have for the loss of power is the greater degree of respectability and happiness to be derived from the exercise of justice and humanity than from oppression and cruelty. As to the pecuniary part of the question it may be proved to demonstration that free labor is more advantageous than that of slaves. The difficulty is not to find arguments, but to select from the

ass, such as are most appropriate to the occasion. There are gentlemen present who can speak to the effects of free labor in India. Our friends, whose love of ustice and humanity has brought them from America, to id this great cause, can tell you that in comparing the free States with those where slavery still lingers, the advantage is invariably on the side of freedom, others will speak to our colonies; the testimony of these different and unconnected parties makes the evidence complete, In America the comparison is made between adjo properties pos-essing equal advantages as to fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, one cultivated by slaves, the other by freemen at the same time; in our colonies the experiment upon the same property, cultivated at one time by slaves and at another by freemen. He should confine his remarks to the results of emancipation in the

British Colonies The eyes of the world are fixed upon that great mea sure; as it succeeds or fails so will our cause prosper or linger. It is of paramount importance therefore, that the experiment should be fairly made, which, he contended, was not yet the case. We unfortunately paid beforehand and the consequence was we had not yet value for our money. Bad laws have been enacted by the planters. The laws necessary for the protection of the negroes have not been enacted; but, worst of all, the administration of the laws has been in the hands of the oppressors (as aba), and consequently oppression still rears its head. The planters not only oppress the negroes, but they endeavor to ruin by legal expenses any one who has the courage to defend them. It was to this point he was anxious to call the attention of the meeting. A fund had been raised to defend these honest and honorable men. He most earnestly hoped that all those who were in affluence would contribute to this fund. When the planters nd that their infernal contrivance was defeated, and only brought expense and disgrace upon themselves, they would cease to persevere. This is one practical measure: He would mention one other, and then. The pow-er of inflicting corporal punishment or torture upon the negroes being taken away from the planters, they had re-sorted to a system of exorbitant rents and ejectments.— This he considered was their last strong hold, and from that they might be driven with little trouble or expense, The remedy he had in view has been adopted on a small scale, and only required to be extended to secure our victory in the cause of humanity. Considetable tracts of lund have been purchased and retailed to the ejected negroes at the same price per acre. Now, if it were sold to them at double the price, it would still answer the purpose, with this advantage, that the profits might be ap-plied to extending the operation. For upwards of half a century, in reflecting on slavery, his feelings had been divided between commisserator for the lines had been century, in reflecting on slavery, his feelings had been divided between commiseration for the oppressed and shame for the oppressors. In imagination he had painted the abettors of slavery as smeared, from head to foot with blood, which their avarice had caused to flow. He could not return to his home upon good terms with him-self without raising his voice as loud as he could against the obnoxious and terrible crime of slavery. In him the spirit was willing, though the flesh was weak.

The Rev. Mr. Knibb then came forward amidst great

ciples of justice and benevolence upon which every feeling of his heart was set. [Hear, hear.] In answer to an address, which hi (Mr. Knibb) had the honor, in conomed to the severities of our more northern win- junction with his rev. brethren, of presenting to his Exers. They had been however, habitaated to the re-norseless tigors of the worst description of slavery un-ler heaven, and with their accustomed patience they not ments would be called for by the committeee, and that

borne testimony to the conduct of the negroes, although he had thought fit to denounce the Baptists as political agitators. [Hear, and a laugh.] But if the using their best endeavors to defend the rights, and secure the free dom of the negroes, was political agitation, then he (Mr. Knibb) avowed himself one; and he never would shrink by the fear of such epithets, from the discharge of his

duty. [Cheers.]
Sir Charles Metcalfe said the country was extremely tranquil, although there was no police, and that the la-boring population was cheerful and happy. If the nee cheerful and happy, why should they be coerced-why attempt to manacle them-why introduce Vagrant Acts, and an armed police force to turn them from their domicils, and try again to excite discontent and disorder in the minds of the laboring population? [Hear, hear.] In the observations he would have to make, he would prove that emancipation had produced an increase of morality, social order, and domestic happiness. [Hear desires and expectations, a tragic event occurred on the frontier of Niagara on the 15th September, 1837. A patience by again referring to them. But if there were patience by again referring to them. But if there were slaveholder, Castleman, came from Lexington, Ky., to persons who doubted the fact, it might be useful to repeat it, so that they might be stimulated to fresh efforts, until every slave had become a freeman, and they were ena-bled to witness throughout the world those delightful scenes which it had been his happiness to witness in the

isles of the west. [Hear.]
'There had been, since freedom came, a universal servance of marriage. [Hear, hear.] The brethren with hom he was connected had celebrated near 6.000 marriages since that period. [Hear.] Many had said "that now their wives and their children were their own, and

the lash could no longer reach them."

There had been an observance of the christian subbath all over the island, and he declared that he had seen more desecration of the sabbath in one day in London than he

Jamaica. [Cheers.]
The absence of crime formed another interesting fee ture in connexion with the subject. In the parish where the "political agitators" live there had been a diminution of crime unparalleled in the history of that or any other country. In the parish of Trelawney there were from 35 to 40,000 individuals, and during the first quarter of a year, after the abolition of slavery, only one person had been tried for any offence against the laws of his country, and during the last quarter also only one person had been tried. [Hear, hear.] In the house of Correction of the district, when John Joseph Gurney, a name dear to the district, when Joseph Gurney, a name dear to the district, when Joseph Gurney, a name dear to the district, when Joseph Gurney, a name dear to the district which we have the district when Joseph Gurney, a name dear to the district which we have the district mentioued the circumstance before, it might perhaps be as well to repeat it. He found the tread-mill covered with dust and filth, and he said to Mr. Barber (for he liked to give the names, in order that there might be evey possible scrutiny into his statements) "How comes it hat the tread-mill is in this condition?" His reply was, The fact is, ever since the first of August came, we have never been able to muster eight hands at a time, and it wont turn round with less." [Laughter.] There were more than one or two houses of correction or gaols, that had been shut up for months, not a single inmate being

> He would only refer to one more fact-he had the names of every person tried at the last assizes for the county, which contained a population of about 125,000, and only fourteen persons had been tried out of that number. Six out of the fourteen were white men; three of the black men were acquitted of the crimes laid to their charge, and there was not a single female among

Mr. Sturge.-What proportion did the white popula

Rev. W. Knibb .- I don't think there are more tha 20,000. (A gentleman in the body of the meeting said 30,000.) A respected friend and minister, Mr. Trench, had assured him that although he had lived nearly seventy years in the district near which be [Mr. Knibh] dwelt he had never seen a drunken man since he had lived there [Hear, hear.] With respect to the diminution of crime he would state, that out of a population of 24.-000, among whom there were 771 members and inqui-000, among whom there were 771 members and inquerers, only one individual had been brought to the bar is country, and he had been acquitted. [Hear.]

The next subject he would touch upon was thisand domestic happiness increased since emancipation but, he would add, that industry was the order of the day wherever the negroes were fairly treated. Wherever a ir rate of wages was given, then they were always realy and willing to work. He knew not whether 21bs, o sugar were now made instead of one, or two glasses of rum to poison them, or one-that was a question with which they had nothing to do; but he had heard, and he believed this, that although there was a diminution in the position on the part of the negroes to labor, but became hey had been offered a rate of wages which it would be exceedingly foolish in them to take, and which they ofn had more trouble to get than it was worth after they and fairly earned it. Not only that, but laws had been framed for the avowed purpose of crushing the indepen-dence of the negroes, and which, if they were persevered in must, and will enable the negroes to obtain free settlenents for themselves where tyranny could not reach them and the power of the oppressor could not be felt. [Hear, hear.] He had mentioned the other day the case of one the members of the church over which he presided n order to show that, when not engaged in the cultiva tion of the soil, it was quite possible that they might be engaged in something else; and as to the exorbitant rate hey were charged, the following document would ex plain that point. It was from the proprietor of Buff Bay estate, parish of St. George's :-

1939 Mr. T. Wordsworth, Dec. 31st. To Wm. Hossack, proprietor of Buff Bay River Estate, For the use and occupation on said estate, for one year to date, of one garden and one house, at Is. 8d, per week,

For four coca nat trees, at 5d, each, per do.

For one ground feeding self and children at 1s 8d. per week, - 30 5 Did they call that freedom? [Hear.] He (Mr. Knibb did not—it was not worth one farthing, much less twent millions. But there was, he was rejoiced to say, an our let to that system in Jamaica; they had at present at least one thousand freeholds, and he believed they were below the mark in that number. He had purchased the other day through a friend, from Mr. Colville of London

part of a mountain, containing 45 acres, and although there were only ten acres of it at all accessible, he paid

£500 sterling for it.

Mr. Sturge-What was it worth previous to emand Mr. Knibb weald not have given one half or one qua ter that sum. It might be asked how he had paid for it, and he would tell them that forty families had come for-

shamefully treated, and that all the arrears, amounting and disgusting, that if he [Mr. Knibb] even dared to all lude to it he would be hissed from that platform. Assimption alored—[cheers]—and if there was any subject more painful than another to him, it was his premature received the following letter yearness from Mr. Abbott, and it would show the meeting that there was some good ciples of justice and benevolence upon which every feelreceived the following letter yesterday from Mr. Abbott, and it would show the meeting that there were some good proprietors in Jamaica, and if only a few more went out much good might be done, and they might be induced to believe that to believe that even something good might be found in a

> istrates to do—the people work well—get good wages, and pay their rent regularly. I have it on good authority that on Seville estate, from seven to nine horsheads on it during slavery; and Mr. Pink, the proprietor of Drax Hall, told me, a few days ago, that the people on that estate were giving him great satisfaction, that he expected the property would 300 hogsheads of sugar this year, which is full one-third more than its average crop. That he wishes to extend the cultivation of the cane, and can do so, giving liberal wages, at an amazing profit." [Great cheering.]

In the Rev. George Bligh's congregation, he had said, that he did not think that one could justly be called idle. It was stated that the poor-rates had doubled in the parish, and he had inquired how many of the emancipated population were upon the books? The answer was, not one. [Cheers.] The fact was, the lazy persons who once had slaves were now too idle to work for themselves. (A laugh.] A chapel was about to be built, and a white gentleman proposed to erect it for £2,000. He (Mr. Knibb said he would do it for less, and he sent round to the estates, and offered the laborers the wages their masters had sworn they were worth when slaves, and he had built the chapel for £800 less than the white man. It had been said that the Baptist missionaries urged the people to demand higher wages than they were worth.— Why, the rate of wages had been fixed by the masters themselves; when they were valued the masters came forward and swore they were worth so much per day, and the valuation was fixed according to the masters' scale. Was it to be supposed that they were of less val-ue when free than while slaves? The answer to that was, that they did not do so much work now; but the scale was fixed according to the amount of labor a man ought to perform. He had the scale, and would prove to demonstration to any person who wished to go into the details, that the me ers had themselves to thank for asking too much for the poor negro's freedom. [Hear.] He would illustrate his position by referring to the sugar cane planting. Before the Select committee of the house of Commons on the abolition of slavery. Wm. Taylor. Esq., supposes that this description of labor might be procured at £5 per acre. Robert Scott, Esq., states that £10 and £11 is frequently paid, and that £7 10s. is a low average. James Simpson, Esq., at £7. Shand, Esq., at £7 10s. William In the tables furnished to Mr. Joseph Sturge, Henry

Hunter, Esq., attornies, of Latium, Estate, in St. James's, states that the cost of cane-hole digging by job-

bers was 81, per acre. We take the average of these prices, leaving out the 101, and 111, as stated by Robert

Scott, Esq., and we shall find it to be 71. The usual

price that is now paid is 3s. 4d. (2s. sterling) for 100 price that is now paid is 3s. 4d. (2s. stering) for 100 holes, or, as there are 2,722 holes in an acre, it amounts to about 4l. 10s. 10d.; by this it will appear that if "the wages of labour are settled more at the will of the laborer than at that of his employer," the labourer is much more reasonable in his price than were the owners of flesh and blood in the days of slavery, requiring less by 21. 9s. 2d. for digging an acre of cane-holes than the white man re-ceived by whom he was held in unjust bondage—thirty per cent. less than that acknowledged to be paid by the planters themselves in the palmy days of stocks, dun-geons, stripes, and blood. He believed it was a fact that the negroes were paid less for their labor than the labor-ing population of Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, or Canada. Already they had established in Jamaica a ident, Clarkson, another was called Birmingham, and a third they had named Victoria .-(Enthusiastic cheering.) For, as his feiend Barrett had man had done for the slaves, (Renewed cheering.)— To show their respect for that esteemed man, Joseph ple could obtain the advantages of moral and religious in-struction. It might be asked who had assisted them in all that. It was their friend Joseph Sturge who had advanced them money, which had been long since repaid, (Hear, hear.) To show how poverty-stricken they were in Jamaica, he would state, that in one week, 1,000% had been deposited in his hands to purchase land, and he had lately given for 130 acres of land, with one house on it. 2,800% currency. Would the money be repaid? Of course it would, for these persons did not spend their nights in ale-houses, and festivity, and riot; although pigs, and they were not, like the poor Irish, obliged to sell them for their rent. The rev. gent. then proceeded to point out the increased attention, on the part of the increased number who attended the schools and chapels since the Act of Emancipation. These returns marked. since the Act of Emancipation. These returns merel referred to the Baptist mission, and he believed the brethren of other denominations had been equally suc-cessful. Where chapels had been destroyed, they were now erected twice the former size—where ten formerly stood, there were now twenty, and all paid for by the voluntary contributions of the emancipated negroes.— (Cheers.) Besides subscribing 15,000 dollars for religious and educational purposes, they had sent 500 dollars to that Convention; and so long as tyranny existed, if to that Convention; and so long as tyranny existed, if they were kept free, they would be happy to assist them in freeing the world. (Hear, and cheers.) He was happy to say that in Jamaica they wanted nothing but the prayers of their English brethren, every church there supporting its own ministers. (Cheers.) He would now refer to another subject—the Acts which it was proposed to introduce into the island, and which were of the most unjust and iniquitous character. One of them was the Vagrant Act, and it enacted that "every person wanted to the large spread of religion, and the increase of marriages. Had the planter bean ruined to the world to the large spread of the planter bean ruined to the world with the planter bean ruined to the world world with the planter bean ruined to the world world with the planter bean ruined to the world world with the planter bean ruined to the world world with the planter bean ruined to the world world with the planter bean ruined to the world world with the planter bean ruined to the world world with the planter bean ruined to the world world with the world world world with the world when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one of the emancipated when he found that every one beautiful satisfaction must be ad the Vagrant Act, and it enacted that "every person wandering abroad and lodging in any outhouse or shed, or in any deserted or unoccupied building, or in any mill, sugar, or coffee works, watchhouse, thrashhouse, or other buildings, or within any cane, coffee, provision piece, passaid that the whites would be liable to constant insults and assaults from the blacks. It gave him great satisfaction to find from the reports made by the Governture, or enclosure, not having any visible means of sub-sistence, and not giving any good account of himself or ors of the colonies up to a late period, that ever since the sistence, and not giving any good account of himself or herself, shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond within the true intent and meaning of this Act; and it shall be law ture. (Cheers.) Then how they were taunted, and continued to the peace to commit such offender, being thereof convincted before him, on his own view, or by the confession of such offender, or by the evidence on oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, to the house of correction, there, er on the public streets and highways, to he kept to hard labor for any time not exceeding sixty days." [Hear, hear, and cries of "shame."] What was to be done with such an act? Upset it at once. The opinion of the Attorney General:—"In my opinion the charge of deuble rent is not illegal, and it may be recovered by action at law, varying as to the Court, according to the amount, either before two Justices of its cruelty to the wind on the series of the delivation and Christianity.

He had hated slavery for its cruelty to the wind on the series of the colonies up to a late period, that ever since the abolitom had been only one case of assault of that abolitom had been only one case of assault of that abolitom had been only one case of assault of that abolitom had been only one case of assault of that ture. (Cheers.) Then how they were trunked and been only one case of assault of that ture. (Cheers.) Then how they were taunted, and ture. (Cheers.) Then how they were taunted, and ture. (Cheers.) Then how they were tradicted, and laughed at, when they affirmed the radicted, and laughed at, when they affirmed the radicted, and laughed at, when they affirmed the radicted, and laughed at, when they are tradicted, and laughed at, when they

may be recovered by action at law, varying as to the Court, according to the amount, either before two Justices, under the Petty Debt Act, or in the Superior Court in cases greater than the amount for which the Petty Debt Court gives remedy." So that if a man refused to cev of murder at the top of his voice, which instantly frightened his captors, so that they left him and fled, while the friends of humanity came breaking from doors and windows to his rescue, cut him loose, and helped him on his way to Canada. [Loud cheers.] His name is John Williams. He is now a worthy British free-man.

With regard to their state and condition, those who have settled in towns, for the most part, have succeeded, and and are in flourishing circumstances; and have frequently received commendations from the Bench for their industry, solvriety, and general deportment. The Chief Justice of Upper Canada, an substrikt was the properties, he would give them the character of the negroes, in the woods and under the author, when colored men have been brought before him for tri-lard, to bear, his willing testimony in their favor as to their lard to their state and condition, those who had held the office or convictions of the plantiff was so filtly for the most part, have succeeded, and not exist under the canopy of heaven a more industrious, more foundable on the table. [Cheers.] It work for a low rate of wages, his rent might be at once doubled on him; and if he refused to pay it, by a summand the would tell them that forty families had come for ward and purchased the quantities they required, and he would tell them that forty families had come for ward and purchased the quantities they required, and he would tell them that forty families had come for the ward and purchased the quantities they required, and he would tell them that forty families had come for the ward and purchased the quantities they required, and he would tell them that forty families had come for the refused to pay it, by a summand the properties of ejectment he might be turned out of his his pay the properties of ejectment he might be turned out of his help the properties of ejectment he might be turned out of his help the properties of ejectment he might be turned out of the refused to pay it, by a summand in the properties of ejec work for a low rate of wages, his rent might be at once

colony during the last few months; but I cannot, with good conscience, refrain from exposing my own to believe that even something good might be found in a Baptist parson. [Hear.]

"As to the working of the free system, which is a subject on which you will need information which may be depended on, I can report most favorably. You will recollect that on many of the estates in the vicinity of this town, permanent and fair arrangements for rent and laborers before you left. These arrangements have been carefully observed by both parties—no disputes have occurred on those properties—no work for the magnistrates to do—the people work well—get good wages, and pay their rent regularly. I have it on good earther, cases, under the Petty Debt. Act. If such he the opera-

cases, under the Petty Debt Act. If such be the opera-tion of this Act in a single parish, what must it be in the whole of Jamaica? Are we to forget that to cast a free laborer into prison, even for ten days, is to break dewn his respectability, and to undermine his moral worth as a citizen of the state? I own I tremble when I look at the too probable case of a free laborer who cannot agree with his master respecting the terms and duration of his weekly labor. He may be charged one of these penal and fictitious rents. Under the Petty Debt Act he may be despoiled of his goods and be imprisoned for a short period.

Driven from his home by repeated vexations, or legally Driven from his home by repeated vexations, or legally expelled from it by his employer, he may be found traversing the country in search of a new location, or sleeping at night on the road side in an open air. Under the Police Act he may then be questioned and seized by an armed watchman; and finally, under the Vagrant Act; he may be punished with sixty days' imprisonment, and hard labour in a penal gang. If these things are so, what is his alternative? It is to yield to the compulsion to comply with the requirements of his employer, and to labor against his own free will, for such wages, and for so many days and hours in the week, as his master may see fit to dictate. This surely is a perfect contravention of the indictate. This surely is a perfect contravention of the in-tent and purpose of the imperial Act of Emancipation.— In plain English, it is Slavery. Mr. Hutchins, of Savan-nah-le-Mar, in a letter addressed to a friend of his, stated that the Mr. M'Neil, who had been croaking so much about the ruin of the planters, had just purchased an estate for 4,500L, and that he would not take 500L for his bargain. He was an attorney, and that might account for his croaking. (A laugh.) He had also pe anothe valuabler property in the same district. No one ever knew of their being for sale till the purchase took place; but if the planters and proprietors advertised these sales, they would find that at Trelawney they would obtain a much higher price. (Hear, hear.) So long as the attorneys could persuade them that their properties were going to ruin, so long they would be able t chase good estates at a cheap rate for themselves, and they were not quite such idiots as to make good crops under such circumstances for their masters. (Hear.) Would they assist the negroes of Jameica to put these laws down? [Cries of "Yes."] If they did not, the fruit of freedom would be pulled before it was ripe. If they did not, with them, and not with Jamaica, was the guilt. Notwithstanding all that had passed, and all the opposition and annoyance thay had received, the expectations of the most interested and the most sanguine had been more than fully recognized. [Hear, hear.] In the name of the 300,000 negroes of Jamaica, he thanked the people of England for all they had done for them.—
There were in the present assembly those who hold sway in the Senate of the country, and he trusted that they would lift up their voices in behalf of the negroes of Ja-maics. He [Mr. Knibb] would go there if he could, and he would regard very little the taunts and sheers of the members of that House in advocating the cause of his oppressed brethren. He called upon the hon. and learned member who sat near him [Mr. O'Connell.] on behalf of the persecuted children of Africa, to throw the shield of his protection around them, and give them that freedom which they were entitled to, [Loud cheers.] The rev. gent. then alluded to the subscriptions which had been forwarded to the Convention from the Anti-Slavery Societies of St. Catharine's, amounting to 1004; from Brownstown, 301.; from St. Thomas in the Vale, 501.: from Berbice, in British Guiana, 1001.-[Cheers] several other places. Had they not a right, then, to anticipate the most favorable results? [Hear, and cheers.]
They must not draw back; they must go on from one (Enthusiastic cheering.) For, as his felend barrett had said, on the 1st of August, what man could not do, a woman had done for the slaves. (Renewed cheering.)—
To show their respect for that esteemed man, Joseph To show their respect for that esteemed man, Joseph Sturge—(Loud cheers)—they had a town which bore his honoured name—although that was not needed, for it was deeply engraven on every negroe's heart. At all these places they had schools and chapels, and the people could obtain the advantages of moral and religious instruction. It might be asked who had assisted them in in their endeavours by their smils. They were deter-mined to go on, and eventually they must triumph, for on their side was every attribute of the Most High-on their side was the omnipotence of Jehovah, and He would crown them with secess. [Cheers.]

Mr. Fowell Buxton then rose, and was received loud cheering. He said it was not every one in that large meeting that could appreciate or enter into his fealings with intense gratitude to the Great Creator, which now doing. He remembered the time when they were laughed to scorn for saying that the negro would work for wages—when he was asked, Was he a friend to human-ty, for if his views were carried out, the whites would be massacred, the colonies would be ruined, and the blacks themselves would again become barbarians.

These alarms did not come from slight authorities; even in 1832 a man of high standing as a merchant—the Governor of the bank—told the Government, that such more because of its cruelty to the used and to the main (Cheers.) There was one source of satisfaction, and it was a very great one, considering the anxiety which he had upon the subject—it was to have heard those truly blessed statements from the mouth of his friend. Mr. Knibb, He had spent many most anxious alighes and days respecting him, for they had the report in seem that he was an outlaw—that the rope was about his seed they were afraid that the next arrival would tring them news of his execution—that he had died a markyr in the they were afraid that the next arrival would bring the news of his execution—that he had died a martyr in cause of freedom and humanity. Awful would he been the consequences of such a deed; therefore, he joiced to see him, end to welcome him amongst them. England had done much, but it was the duty of Alitionists ever to bear in mind that there were millie of negroes in the world beside those in our colonies. (Cheers.) Considering the present state of the sugmarket, he was much afraid that a clamor, would be up in this country about the high price of speed and the sugmarket. up in this country about the high price of sugar feared that it would be so great as to compel the

once more become rampant. He rejoiced at the statements he had heard from his friend Knibb, because he

Dr. Lushington rose amidst the foud cheering. He felt proud to take an humble part on that great and in-teresting occasion, where they had the presence of repre-sentatives from all nations, who were animated by the same feeling and opinions as themselves, namely, an ardent detestation of slavery; and he trusted that their meeting would induce all persons having such feelings to unite together in the most strengous efforts for its entire extinction. Let them bear in it mind-have it constantly hefore them—that the consequences of emancipation in the British colonies; provided it bore out in its results all that its friends hoped or expected from it, would be felt, tain Temancipation all over the world, and eventually to obtain the final abolition of the still more horrible traffic in min. [Cheers.] He confessed, therefore, that, looking to the subject they were now discussing as a great experiment, he had been most anxious to see that the hopes held out to the world had not proved a failure; for had it infortunately been so, it would not have been placed to the score of accident, but would be attributed to the utmost importance that they should know the result of British emancipation, and that they should foster that result till it attained greater perfection and they should strenuously oppose every attempt to interfere with the freedom of the emancipated negroe such as had been made in Jamaica. [Cheers.] statement made by Mr. Knibb was made from facts which had come under his own notice and observation-the fruits of his own experience in one of the largest islands of the British empire. And he had stated what the effeet of these measures, which had been passed by Legislature of Jamaica, would be upon those who had just escaped from the trainmels of slavery. He [Dr. L.] had looked into those laws with the deepest attention, and the conclusion he find come to upon them was, that it was one of the first duties of the Government to refuse to confirm them-[Loud cheers]-to reject one and all of them Cheers ? They had not been made for freemen as ev. ery law ought to be, for the administration of impartial justice between man and man-not for the protection of the poor man from the oppression of the rich-not for the preservation of the great bonds of society, but to arm the employer with the means of exacting from the laborer more than he is justly rewarded for -[Cheers.] -to strengthen the arm of the strong, and to weaken the weak. [Cheers.] The first and bounden duty of the Government—and he would show that it was its interest as well as its duty-was to see that the laws made for the [Hear.] They had done nothing in passing the Emancipation Act, if they did not care to carry it out in justice, and its full spirit. [Cheers.]—What had been the state of justice in all our dependen-There had been no just, no faithful administration of any law intended for the protection of the low, and weak, and oppressed. What they required was the faithful administration of justice: and if they had it not, they would have no constant and continuous labor. A greater mockery could not be than for the planter to hope that cruel and oppressive laws would procure them the labor of the negroes on their own terms. [Cheers,]-The great body of the negro population were too enlightened to put up with them, and they would derive their sustenance by means equally useful to themselves, but by means that must prove entirely destructive to the interests of the planter, (Cheers.) He never doubted but that the negro would improve, as he had (Cheers.) He never done, but he had scarcely dared to hope that they would have been so entirely free from crime; such a freedom from crime as Jamaica had evinced had never before been seen, and he congratulated the Anti-Slavery Society and the Anti-slavery public. Those present must ever keep before their eyes that they were only a portion of the there were other interests, nowerful interests, at work against them, Nothing could be so detrimental to their cause as the shutting of their eyes to the difficulties which were in their been one of the greatest difficulties in fully and deliberately at their present state and condition.

The revenue of sugar at this moment was one million 23s. Many would say that if this state of things were to in the packet Monday afternoon. continue we would be obliged to import foreign sugar instead of home-they would say this was tax upon the people, and that we were adopting different principles in regard to sugar, than that adopted in regard to cotton and coffee. He quite agreed with his hon friend Mr. Buxton, that nothing could be more calamitous to the cause of abolitionists than the admission of foreign slave with. grown sugar. It discourages industry in our own colonies, and greatly encourages slavery abroad. He would appeal to his worthy friend Mr. Knibbs for the sake of example to foreign countries, to use all his influence, and tion for Northern Ohio will be held, for the same object. he knew it was extensive to give encouragement to the Our general agent, just returned from a tour in the northgrowth of home sugar. Let him strain his utmost exertions in Jamaica, not to induce the people to labor for no consideration, but as far as possible, and consistent with justice and due reward, to turn the attention of the lists on the Reserve have been disgusted by the conduct people to the cultivation of sugar in place of other arti-This cause he considered it of the last importance. country had done much in the emancipation of our own negroes, but much was left to be done. Men of the will secure the nomination in very many places of such world had not time to attend to this subject; for instance. he did not believe that there were above twelve men in London who were acquainted with the state of Mauritius; and he believed further, that not above six of them were honest enough to tell them what it was. (Cheers, and Let the twenty thousand abolition voters of Ohio be the wheel-let them show the world that the great exper- be troubled with pro-slavery candidates. iment was prospering and would prosper. Let them bear in mind, that the great object was to put an end to slavery, but that the chief end and aim of the Society was to put an end to that accursed traffic—the slave-trade. So long as it was the opinion of a certain portion of the world that it was profitable to employ slave-labor, so long it would continue. Let their exertions be continued un til they had finished the good work. Although he be-lieved that they were in the right courses, and he would under Divine Providence, avail himself of them, and do all in his power to put an end to the accursed traf-

. Mr. Knibb beg to be allowed to assure the convention that the intention of himself and his friends in Jamaica was to promote the cultivation of sugar; but it must be upon principles of justice. If the government would protect the cultivation, the increase in the cultivation of sugar would be upwards of ten-fold; but if it did not, it must diminish. He would not have his brother, by the vagrant laws, turned out of his house, and his sister put to gaol, because she had no house to go to. They must do justice; if England were ruined Jamaica would

Mr. O'Connell rose amidst loud cheers. He would not repay with tediousness the character of that reception.-They had heard much to delight them that day. They had found that every thing of evil and mischief that had been predicted had been confuted by the fact, that there had been no violation of property, that the white men were all alive, that no injury had been done to a human being, that peace and contemporary to the peace and were all alive, that no injury had been done to a human-being, that peace and contentment reigned—all were the the blessed effects of emancipation. There was anoth-er Society instituted for the purpose of carrying out civ-ilization and Christianity into Africa. It was a feasible plan, as was demonstrated by what had taken place in Tamates; and he trusted that the two societies would be enabled to pursue the grown work in a congenial spirit That Society numbered amongst its supporters the greatest benefactors of the human race. He was sure the convention would think that he was fully borne out in ma-king that statement, when he had stated that his two hon, friends who had addressed the meeting were mem-bers of it. (Cheers.) For himself he was willing to make any sacrifice to promote the end in view by both Societies. They had to show to France and America that emancipation might be safely given. In Jamaica they had a free people, but now they had a slave code enacted under the sanction of the unworthy successor of Six Liones. Sir Lionel Smith. (Immense cheering.) situation. He had a glorious example set him, but he had neglected it, or he would never have given his sanction to those laws which had been made for the express purpose of swindling England out of her money, for they decidedly would perpetuate the abominable principles of slavery. Why should not a deputation from that body wait upon the Minister ! (Cheers.) He was informed that there had

ment to give way, and admit slave-grown sngar from for-eign countries into our market. All their energies ought to be directed to prevent such a calamity, for if it is ever after all their would be such scenes of aggravated slavery, cruelty, and oppression, at the world had not hitherto seen. Let them work without faltering in this cause, because, if slave-grown sugar were once admitted, they would have thrown away their money, and slavery would once more become rampant. He rejoined at the stateof the cause; why should not be in his place in Parliament put a question to the Minister upon that important subject. [Cheers.] If these laws received the royal assent, they had far better re-enact the slave-laws at once. ments he had heard from his friend Knibb, because he One universal shout of reprobation would be raised from had made it already appear that in a very few years free all parties, and all sects, and from every corner of the grown sugar from our own colonics would be exclusive- land. They ought to encourage emigration, which could coldivated angar was of the most advantage; and most sincerely be trusted the result would be according to their wishes. He would not detain them, but he could not resist saying so much to express his sense of satisfaction. sist saying so much to express his sense of satisfaction at the hoart-stirring accounts given the meeting by his friend slaves still belonging to England in the East Indies... Already interested parties were getting up petitions in favor of slave-grown sugar. They must stoodily set their face against any plan of that kind, for most undoubtedly it was to establish slavery in its worst for

It was now proposed that a vote should be taken upon the report of the free labor committee.

On motion that the Report be received Wm. Wemyss Anderson, Esq., Member of the House Assembly, Jamaica rose to address the delegates. He went to Jamaica at the end of the year 1833, one year before the expiration of the old system of slavery and he had continued there until he had set out for this country. He had been intimately acquainted with all classes of society there, from the Governor to the poorest menial; and his attention had been awakened all , the while to the operations of the various systems that had een at work since he went to the island. With respect the slave system, all the evils that had been urged a gainst it were perfectly true—in fact it was impossible to exaggeraterate the evils of slavery, [Cheers.] All the evils, too, that had been said to result from the apprenticeship system were founded in fact. [Cheers.] Howick, when that measure was proposed in Parliament, had the clearness to perceive it, and all he had predicted of it had come to pass. [Cheers.] And as to the present system, there could be no doubt in the mind of any incipled man af its realizing all that had been expected from it. [Cheers.] He had one statement of im-Some time before slavery was abolished in Jamaica the moral influence of the complete exare of all the evils of the system, which up to the last nour the planters had denied-the complete conviction, had so completely unsettled the security of slave property, that that moral power alone would have swept it a-way, [Cheers.] He mentioned this particularly to their friends in America, that they might take courage, and be assured that if they persisted in their present laudable course of exposing the evils of the system, that at last, ike the drops of water falling upon stone, they would make a hollow in the system. [Cheers.] Had no com-pensation at all had been conceded, he would assert that e planters would have been compelled, for their own protection, to abandon the system. (Cheers.) He might mention as an illustration of that that there were nany purchases of property at that time made with a of the compensation money exceeded, not only paid the ourchase money on the estate, but enabled the party purhasing to lay in a large stock of every thing requisite to had occurred in Jamaica, and it would very soon be the case in America if the agitation of this question was continued. (Cheers.) But he hoped they would have ome greater influence, the operation of which would be quicker than it had been in the cause of the British slavery. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then put the question-that the report is amended be adopted-which was carried unar

### THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI,

Tuesday Morning, August 25, 1840.

THE CONVENTION AT HAMILTON.

Next Tuesday at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon we hold our meeting. We hope the Cincinnati abolitionists gen-

erally have made up their minds to attend. Mr. Robinson has engaged to furnish two cars, which will carry from twenty to twenty-five persons. The expense their way for the last thirty years. Let them look care- of going and coming will be only 75 cents for each one. The cars will start from Mr. Howarth's Flower Garden, more than it was eleven year ago. The short price-to corner of 7th and Plumb st., at 4 o'clock, next Monday afternoon. Those who prefer it can go

> Convention, are requested to meet at the anti-slavery office, Main street, next Friday evening at 7 o'clock. We do hope this request will be punctually complied

The prospect is most cheering in Ohio for independent abolition. Soon after the Hamilton meeting, a convenern counties of the state, says that the revulsion of feeling is extraordinary. Hundreds of the whig abolitionof their party, and have resolved to support a third nom-It was a guestion which he pressed earnestly, he ination. This movement, our agent thinks, has saved our cause from being swallowed up in party-politics, and candidates for congress and the state legislature as abolitionists can consistently vote for. This, we were sure, would be one of the results of faithful action at the polls. Let them strenuously keep their shoulders to faithful to their principles, and we shall not much longer

> Again we call on our friends to rally at the Convention at Hamilton.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are still crowded, but are doing as well as we can. We have enough communications on hand to fill our paper for a month to come. A few articles against, and a great many articles in favor of, independent nominations, are necessarily omitted.

We request all correspondents to furnish us with their names. We shall not publish them, but we must know who are witting for us.

"Christian Patriotism," "Wilberforce," and "K. O.", we cannot publish, unless their names be sent us. We have no objection to their articles, but our rule must be

#### For the Philanthropist. ANNIVERSARY OF THE ILLINOIS STATE

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The third annual meeting of the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society was held at Princeton, Buread county, on the 3d and 4th of July. The number of delegates in attendance was over one hundred and twenty. These were

#### from 21 counties. COMMITTEES.

Seldon Gale, R. Grosvener. The committee to inquire into the state of the

Committee on Agencies, G. W. Gale, N. Gould, and C. W. Gilbert.

The committee to nominate officers was com posed of T. B. Hulburt, G. W. Gale, R. Stewart, L. Farnham, H. G Pendleton. Committee to prepare a memorial to the State

Legislature on the subject of the Slave Laws, were R. Barnes, L. Cross, and C. Cook.

RESOLUTIONS. The Business committee, at the different ses sions of the Society, reported the following res-

its relations, influences and results, to the master and to the slave, to the church and to the nation, is only evil, and that continually.

2. That the principles of the GOSTEL array themselves against all sin, and consequently a-gainst American slavery; and that it is the imperative duty of those who minister in his holy t. to exert their influence for the overthrow of this iniquitous system.

That as Americans, we hail with gratiude the return of our National Anniversary, and would most cordially unite our influences and en ergies to extend in accordance with our Declaraion of Independence, the equal and inalignable rights of our common humanity to all menithout respect to color or original extraction.

Whereas, Slavery exists in these U. States by legislative enactments, and can only be abolished by the repeal of those lavs which created and sanction its continuance—therefore

4. Resolved, That the imperative duty he anti-slavery electors of the U. States is to withhold their votes from all pro-slavery men as candidates for legislative or executive offices.

5. That Martin Van Buren by his veto edge, and Wm. H. Harrison by denouncing bolition principles as unconstitutional, and assoriating abolitionists with "incarnate devils," and his efforts to promote the passage of the Ohio Black Law; and John Tyler, and Richard M. Johnson, by their practical slaveholding, have equally forfeited all claims to the support of those men who adhere to the doctrine of inalienable rights, for the high and responsible stations President and Vice President of the U.S.

6. Resolved, That the resolution making this Society auxiliary with the American Anti-Slavery Society be repealed, and that it become auxiliary to the American and Foreign Anti-Sla very Society.

7. That the necessities of the anti-slavery interprise, most imperiously demand the estabhishment of an anti-slavery paper in this State, and we cordially pledge our influence and patronage to sustain it.

8. That it be recommended to abolitionists at the next session of Congress, to petition that body to remove the seat of Government from the District of Columbia to some point north of the Ohio river.

9. That the Slave Laws of Illinois are a disgrace to our statute books, a libel upon our humanity, and we would recommend to all the friends of impartial liberty to petition the Legislature for their immediate repeal.

1. That we recommend to the abolitionists this state the extensive circulation of the 'Slave Code of Illinois," published by the Will ounty Anti-Slavery Society.

11. That in view of the difficulty of procuring funds at the present time, we recommend to county Societies to promote an active system of voluntary lecturing on the subject of slavery in their respective districts.

On Friday morning the first resolution was aken up in order, and discussed by Messrs. Gale, Cross, and Church, until the hour of adournment, when the resolution was unanimous

At the afternoon session, on Friday, the 4tl resolution with the preamble was taken up and discussed until late in the morning session Saturday, by Messrs. Williams, Lovejoy, Farnham, Nelson, Cross, Cook, Barns and Gale, in the affirmative, and by Church, Babbit and Miter, in the negative. The discussion was conducted with ability and kindness on both sides; and was listened to throughout by a crowded assembly. On Saturday the two following resolutions were offered as a substitute for the 4th resolu tion, by Mr. Miter.

Resolved, That the abolition of slavery should be regarded by abolitionists as paramount to any other political question now before this nation. and therefore the their influence in behalf of the slave.

That while we affirm the above sentiments as a Society, we believe it to be inexpedient to recommend any definite mode as to the manner in which this influence should be exerted.

After a short discussion the motion for the abstitutes was carried; and on motion of Mr. Lovejoy, the substituted resolutions, together with the 5th, which defines the character of the present candidates for the offices of President Vice President, were indefinitely postpo

The third resolution, which was made the or der of the day for Saturday, [the 4th,] was taken up, and after a short discussion, unanimous ly adopted. The recond resolution was discussed by Mes-

srs. W. T, Allen, Church and Barns. Mr. Ale's speech was full of point and good feeling, and carried the important sentiments contained in the resolution to the hearts of a numerous aulience. It was unanimously passed.

The 6th resolution was taken up, and after ome discussion, was amended by striking out that part of it which would make the Society auxiliary to the American F. A. S Society. It was then adopted -thus dissolving its connexion with the Am. A. S. S .- a majority of the members being unwilling, in the premises, to express the Com. and distributed through the state, an opinion as to the claims of the two Socie-

The 7th resolution with the 10th, were referred to the Executive committee for them to take such action thereon as should be deemed practi-

cable. The 8th, 9th and 11th were called up in or der and after a miscellaneous discussion were adopted.

### REPORTS.

The committee on nominations made the following report, which was accepted and unanim ously adopted.

President-Maj. C. W. Hunter, Alton, Vice Presidents-Chester Marshall, Will co. S. D. Laughlin, Quincy, Hiram Marsh, Galesburg, Elihu Wolcott, Jacksonville, Daniel Dunn,

G. W. Gale, Ree. Secy., Galesburg. J. J. Miter, Cor. Secy., Knoxville.

C. W. Gilbert, John Waters Dr. Knox Bunce, William Holyoke, John Kin- Co. dell, David Ashley, Peter Westerfield, Luther Burge, Farmington, George W. Litle On the Business committee were appointed Fulion co., Robert Stewart, Canton, Charles J. Miter, Owen Lovejoy, John Cross, Win. Kirkpatrick, Fulton, S. C. Bacon, Genesee, Hen-

The committee on Agencies made a report i unds were, A. Gaston, J. Bunce, C. W. Gil- which they recommended that the Executive Committee be instructed to procure if possible, two able lecturers for the ensuing year, which report was accepted and adopted.

The committee to prepare a memorial to the State Legislature, reported the following form of petition, to wit: To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives, of the State of Illinois-Gree-

The undersigned, citizens of the State of Illinois, respectfully pray your honorable body to where liberty is at stake,—to repeal the law and religious, as well as political question—and require these qualifications in candidates for of the humblest white man. Commend pass a law granting a trial by jury to all persons

OTHER LAWS which operate to oppress our fellowmen on account of color.

The report was accepted and adopted;

Resolved. That it be recommended to the religion, and of all those who are partakers of friends of humanity throughout the State, to circulate and forward at an early day, this petition to the Legislature.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive committee to appoint the next annual meeting at Galesburg, and that it be held on the 2d Wednesday in June, 1841, at 9 o'clock, M. Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be kindness in providing this spacious house for the

offered to its members. After singing and prayer, the Society adjour-

Thus terminated the third anniversary of the State Society-a more interesting meeting than which never has been held in the State. The sessions of the Society, which lasted two days, were all attended by a large assembly, most of the time crowded. And, looking at the sparseness of our population the number of delegates was such as to give new inspiration to the friends of the slave in this region. But the spirit which they manifested gave no intimation of their want of firm resolve to fight the battle through, especially in our own state. Slaveryhas her foul impress upon our own constitution and statute book. This is to be expunged before we can bear, without a crimson blush, the name of Free Stateand the free spirit which is everywhere developing itself, will do the work.

Our motto then must be, onward .- And under God, onward we will go, until the slave power which has been increasing with such frightful rapidity, is headed by the host of the free, and resisted and rolled back to its den of Vandal inumanity.

By order of the Executive Committee. JOHN J. MITER, Cor. Sec'y.

#### THIRD ANNUAL REPORT Of the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Anti-Slavery Society.

Early measures were taken to obtain a gencal agent for the two-fold purpose of delivering lectures and raising funds, but without success. The Rev. Chauncey Cook, who acted as lecturer ast year, was commissioned again, to labor three nonths, in the northern parts of the state;—at the close of this time he received another appointment. Mr. Cook's labors have been suc essful. Old societies have been revived and enlarged, and new ones formed.

The Rev. John Cross, agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, arrived in the State late The season of the year has not been The Committee received a circular from the Ex. Comm. of that Society, informing them of their requesting aid, at least that their agents might be permitted to collect funds within our bounds. certificate from the committee of the vote passof the cause throughout the State. The money pressure at this time is not favorable to operaons of that character, yet it is hoped that Mr. Cross has been able to raise enough to sustain himself at least. Yet of this we are not advised, as his report has not been received.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the State Society a Convention was held at Canton in De-

For that season of the year the Convention vas well attended and highly interesting. other was appointed to be held at Juliet in Febat that time, but few attended, except those in the vicinity.

anniversary, to take early measures for the es- at the will of the unprincipled magistrate, or on tablishment of libraries of anti-slaveay publications, but the impossibility of obtaining books, has prevented the doing of much in this cause. Mr. Cook, our agent, was directed to dispose of the books given to the Society through Lundy, where he should travel, and he has done The Rev. J. J. Miter had previously ordered fifty dollars' worth of almanacs, and other books, such as "Slavery as it is," "Thome & Kimball." &c. These arrived late in the fall, and were distributed through the State.

The establishment of an anti-slavery paper in the State was left at the discretion of the Committee. The subject was laid before the convention at Canton for advice. It was thought by the Convention as it was by the Committee inexpedient to attempt the establishment of such paper the present year. The Philanthropist ccording to the recommendation of the State Soiety, has been made the Society's organ, and 100 extra copies of that paper, containing the oings of our last anniversary, were ordered by

The Committee would remark, that they have ter interest and energy in its friends to urge it felt greatly the need of a paper at hand, as a medium of communication with the friends of the cause in the state.

The Philanthropist being in the hands of few, and at the same time so remote, it has occasioned no small amount of writing, to effect what little they have attempted in spreading the necessary information. Until a paper is estab lished among us, the diffusion of anti-slavery intelligence must be greatly retarded, and united action difficult to be obtained. But whether we can sustain such a paper, what size, where located, and all matters pertaining thereto, should be well considered by the State Society.

The differences in sentiment on many points not necessarily connected with the question of emancipation, and the alienation of feeling which has existed for some time, between the members of this great fraternity, have at length resulted in a new organization.

A society has been formed during the session of the Parent Society, at its late anniversary, to be called the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society. The causes which let to this movement, the views of its originators, and the measures by which similar evils are to be avoided in future, may be seen in their constitution and

ddress. The question of political action is one of great nterest, and of scarcely less difficulty to settle. But if the spirit which should actuate christians, and all men in a great moral enterprise, prevails in the discussion of this subject, we may hope for united action in the right and true course to be pursued, if not, other alienations and divisions are to be expected. Whatever else is true ty, quantot be counterbalanced by any other adchurch of Christ.

The current year so far, has been one of deep and thrilling interest to the friends of emancipato discourage; while others have taken place, of Resolutions relating to this subject more atro-The lean majority which passed those resolufully developed, by a noble advocate of the cause to call on her to repeal them? on the floor of Congress, without molestation, and the speech published at length in one of the my dear brother, from fulfilling it!) to vote for a widely circulated journals at Washington, show slaveholder and a champion of slavery for the that the power of prejudice, and the combined highest civil offices in the land. You, nevertheopposition of interest are yielding to the force of less, impliedly admit, that the election of either truth and argument.

and his Cabinet have taken to deliver up the un- endeavor to prevent as much of it as possible." fortunate captives of the Amistad, to the tender I acknowledge, that this position is well illusmercies of a Spanish tribunal, as developed in trated by the supposition with which you folthe correspondence between the Secretary of low it. But, I deny that the supposition is ap-State and the Spanish minister, are humiliating plicable to the vote, which you propose to give to every man who regards the honor of his coun- for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler. You sup-

But it is a matter of rejoicing to every friend f humanity, that the same Providence who defeated the malice and cunning of Herod has hi- I agree with you. The law, which gives the therto shielded these innocent men from the cru- slave his liberty after ten years, does him no elty of their enemies.

parties to the dictation of the South, and their ty, who refuse to enact a law giving him all his readiness to sacrifice the honor and interests of due; -but not you, who are in favor of immethe whole country, as well as the liberties of diate emancipation, and are ready to go with both white and colored men to secure the eleva- them to any extent in the way of justice to the tion of their rival candidates, show how formid-slave. Whatever of injustice toward him reable is the power of slaveholders in our country, mains is chargeable on them-also on the laws and how withering the influence they exert over under which he is still held as a slave, rather the conscience, as well as the prosperity of this than on the emancipation-law, which shortens land, -an influence which if unchecked, would the period of his slavery. The operation of soon leave us under the dominion of a tyranny the bill for which in the supposition you vote,

rocco or Algiers. politic, continues to give sad tokens of that de- Mr. Tyler? It is to repeal no pro-slavery law. pravity which slavery has infused into it. It It is to pass no emancipation-law, gradual or was hoped that some large branches of the American church would ere this have been purged of retaining unrepealed all the pro-slavery laws, from this deadly infection; but if we except the in which the President and Vice President of the Free Will Baptist, and some smaller denomina- United States have a voice. To make their tions, they all present still, the most painful evi-Anti-Slavery Society, arrived in the State late dence of the blighting influence which slavery in the fall. He has labored in different parts of exercises over them. The New School Presbyterians, from whom as much was hoped as any favorable in this country to efforts of that kind; other, still truckle to the demands of slavery, but the cause has received a fresh impulse from and as a body, will put forth no expression of his services. He will report to the Parent Soc. sentiment, in relation to its moral character,while the highest judiciary of the Methodist E. Church, at their late session, sanctioned the monwant of funds to carry on their operations, and strous principle that color disqualifies her own members for giving testimony in their church to have in the election of rulers, whose influcourts, in those states where it is excluded by A ready and cheerful response was returned to their civil courts. And to say nothing of other his call, and Mr. Cross, their agent, received a denominations, the society of Quakers, those old and tried friends of the slave, have not escaped ed, recommending him to the patronage of friends the general corruption—although the cause has many noble advocates in that denomination; yet as a body, they have not dared to maintain with boldness, the testimony of their fathers.

But in the midst of these clouds which still darken our horizon, light is breaking forth. The greater luminaries of our political hemisphere of others. Or it must, if it provide for the freeare resuming their ancient splendors. The leading States in our Union have denounced the tyranny of gag-laws, and boldly asserted the right | quisition of freedom. But it is not such a law. and duty of Congress to abolish slavery in the your voting for which you compare with your An- District and Territories, and to exterminate the domestic trade in the flesh and bones of men. ruary, but the winter breaking up unexpectedly They have provided a city of refuge for the innocent fugitive, against the rapacious and cruel man-stealer, by giving him the right of trial by The Committee were instructed, at the last Jury instead of being delivered up as heretofore the oath of his still more unprincipled pursuers. The increasing favor which our cause is acquiring with the elergy of all denominations, to which the tyrannous arts of their higher church Mr. | courts are largely contributing; the uneasy consciences of Southern men, as evinced in the reported instances of late, of spontaneous emancipations: the augmenting power of the anti-slavery press; the rapid diffusion of light by the dissemination of periodicals and books; the increasing numbers of agents and lecturers, and the success which every where crowns their ef- the whole sin of him, who drew them there. forts, and the interest which this cause is awakening throughout the world-are sure indica- will perhaps say, that Gen. Harrison and Mr. tions of its speedy triumph; they prove that the cause has the approbation and smiles of Him who came "to proclaim liberty to the captive," and the opening of the prison doors to them that

are bound. As it respects our own state, it may be remarked that, notwithstanding the hindrances and But to regard him rather in the light of the agent embarrassments which the cause has to encounter, it is still onward—although it needs far grea- extricate you from your difficulty. For if you

forward. Much yet remains to be done. The constitution of our State still tolerates slavery. Our revenue laws impose taxes upon colored servants that your Maker's standard of righteousness is whether bond or free, thus sanctioning the odious principle of making men chattels. The cruel laws towards the free people of color, and liberty than the other party!" not begun to feel the influence of anti-slavery man; and even boasts that he has done and suf-

is treated with contumely. friend of emancipation or of liberty ought to joining with them to make the friend of the opslumber upon his post. The people ought to pressor the chief magistrate of this nation, any feel that they are the fountains of power, and more than in joining with them to work some legislators and executors of law be made to know that they are servants.

For the Philanthropist. LETTER From Mr. Gerrit Smith to Rev. John Rankin

Peterboro, August 10, 1840.

Rev. John Rankin, Ohio. My Dear Sir,-How shall we interpret your letter in the Cincinnati Philanthropist of June 30? You make mention in it of a class of persons, who "believe, that we onght to vote for in relation to this subject, of one fact we may be none but Abolitionists;" and you give us to unassured, that whatever should deprive us of the derstand that you do not belong to it. If you power of the pulpit or forfeit our hold upon the mean by "abolitionists" in this case, those only consciences of the great mass of the communi- who belong to an anti-slavery society and approve of all its measures, then I have to say that I know vantages that might accrue. It is a great moral of no such class of persons—of no voters, who

1. Resolved, That American Slavery in all which justifies the imprisonment of persons this only, or mainly, can admit its advocacy in civil office. And if you mean nothing more by without charge of crime, and to repeal ALL the pulpit, and justify the measures which must "abolitionists," than those who hate slavery be pursued to purge the sin of slavery from the and are opposed to its further continuance; then, can it be that John Rankin will consent to vote for any other than Abolitionists? What-that dear old pioneer of the Anti-Slavery cause, contion. Some things have occurred as usual, cal- tribute to make those rulers of the nation, who culated to fill them with pain, but not in the least are in favor of protracting the bondage of the slave? those who, he is well aware, will exert the most cheering character. Again has the the official power with which he clothes them, right of petition been cloven down in Congress. to prevent the repeal of laws which legalize and uphold a system opposed to all God's laws! cious than any heretofore passed, have found a Impossible! At any rate I will not believe it, majority support in that body. But there is rea- until he shall have done it. Impossible, I reson to believe that the slave power will not be peat!-for how could that beloved man be guilable much longer so to sway that body as to en- ty not merely of such gross inconsistency, but endered to the citizens of Princeton for their able them to trample upon the sacred provisions of such wicked presumption-of such tempting of the constitution and immolate upon the cruel of God-as to commit the law-making power to meeting, and for the abundant accommodations altars of slavery the first principles of liberty. pro-slavery men, whilst he is calling on Heavens to incline the law-maker to repeal pro-slavery tions-and the fact that the whole subject of e- laws? Besides, how could be ever again have mancipation was discussed and its principles the face to rebuke the South for such laws, and

> But, it is your expectation (God save you, would be an evil, when you take the position: The measures which the national Executive "If I cannot prevent an evil entirely, I should pose, that were you a member of a legislature. you would do right in voting for a bill, which provided for the future emancipation of slaves. wrong. So far from withholding his due, this The subserviency of both the great political law restores to him a part of it. They are guilmore absolute and degrading than that of Mo. is wholly anti-slavery:—in no part, pro-slavery. But what is the operation of the election of Mr. The body ecclesiastic, as well as the body Van Buren, Gen. Harrison, Col. Johnson, or immediate. All these gentlemen are in favor case a fit subject of comparison with that of your vote for the gradual emancipation law, they must not only perform some official anti-slavery acts, but they must not perform any official proslavery acts. Still more, they must be willing

and eager to oppose slavery, present itself where

it may, within the range of their official duties.

I beseech you then, do not compare your sup-

posed agency in the enactment of a purely anti-

slavery law, with the part you unhappily expect

ence and action on the subject of slavery are to

be only pro-slavery. If you would make a com-

parison between choosing a pro-slavery ruler

and enacting an emancipation law, hold to any,

even the least extent, there must be one or

more pro-slavery features in that law. It must

in addition to its emancipation of some slaves.

inflict new wrongs on other slaves; as it would

do, if, whilst it declared some slaves free, it pre-

sented new obstacles in the way of the freedom

dom of slaves after a given period, contain clau-

ses forbidding or hindering their previous ac-

voting for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler. I

surely is not; for you would sooner perish than vote for such a law. To relieve your conscience under your purpose of voting for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Tyler, you will perbaps say, that if elected they will not vote for pro-slavery laws. Admit that they will not. Nevertheless, you need not be told that the sin of refusing to contribute to repeal a pro-slavery law, is as great as that of conriouting to enact it; that refusing to "undo the heavy burdens" is as criminal as the original imposition of them; that to refuse to arrest the ball of wickedness, is as criminal as to set it in motion; that to stop our "ears at the cry of the poor," is as criminal as to make them cry; and that he who "forbears to deliver them that are drawn unto death," is chargeable with repeating Or to minister relief to your conscience, you Tyler-not yourself-will be responsible for their official pro-slavery acts. But need you be reminded of the sound law maxim, that what one does by his agent, he does himself. haps, however, you do not subscribe to the theory, that the ruler is the agent of the people. or vicegerent of God, does in no wise serve to would shrink from having for your law-making agent an upholder of enormous and unsurpassed oppression; and would, notwithstanding designate such a one for God's; what is it, but to say lower than your own?

One of your excuses for voting for Gen, Harstatute book is blotted with most oppressive and rison is, that the whigs are more "favorable to furnish all the facilities to the man-hunter and are positively, strongly, bitterly, opposed to libkidnapper which they could desire in the prose- erty. Still, for the sake of argument, I will cution of their nefarious trade; while the exer- admit what you say; and for the sake of argucise of humanity towards those who are in the ment, I will even admit that the whigs are not pursuit of happiness upon the principles of our only "favorable to liberty," but are actually an-Declaration of Independence is branded and pun-ished as a heinous offence. Our legislators have sion avail you? Gen. Harrison is a pro-slavery sentiment among their constituents-even the fered more than any other man in the free states sacred right of petition, if it touch this subject, to sustain Southern slavery. The whigs may be good men-may be abolitionists and chris While such is the condition of our State, no tian abolitionists; but this does not justify you in other sort of wickedness. The whigs may also prove triumphant in numbers; but it is as true in this, as in other cases, that "thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil."

Another of your excuses for voting for Gen. Harrison is, that the party opposed to the whigh passed what is called the "Ohio Black Law,"the law which forbids the harboring and comforting of a fugitive slave. But is it not "passing strange," that this should be one of your excuses for voting for Gen. Harrison, when it is notorious that he exerted all his influence to promote the enactment of that wicked law?

We find a great deal in the whig papers respecting the primitive simplicity and great hu-manity of Gen. Harrison. He is represented as dwelling in a log cabin, the string of the latch of whose door is never drawn in at the approach however to another kind of humanity-to that impartial and better kind, which pities the wants woes of the black, as well as white man and which is never more ready to leave the string of its cabin door latch outside, than when he who draws nigh, is some ragged, emaciated, closely-pursued, trembling-hearted fugitive from the great Southern prison house.

With great regard your friend and brother, GERRIT SMITH.

This kind of humanity in a superlative de gree dwells in the heart and the home of John Rankin.-Ep. PHIL.

Many of the old, well-tried friends of abolition will rejoice to see a letter from Edward Weed, at this time. And it will still further rejoice them to know that he is on the right side .-- En, Puit.

For the Philanthropist. LETTER FROM REV. EDWARD WEED. Mt. Vernon, August 10, 1840.

DEAR FRIEND BAILEY! Yours of the 4th inst, [inviting me to attend the con

vention,] was duly received.

I most heartily approve of the course taken at present by the Philanthropist. At no period since its establishment, in my opinion, has it taken so noble and sublime a stand. At first, it had to contend only with avowed enemies; but now with open opposers and profound and real friends. It always requires more moral courage to take a stand against the errors and prejudices of our partake a stand against the errors and prejudices of our party, than against open enemies, even though our party may be a very small minority. This is true both in politics and religion. The very best test of genuine independence and courage is, that firm attachment to truth and righteoteness which will lead its possessor not only to turn a deaf ear to the clamors and prejudice of the common multitude, but also to the entreaties and strong party-feelings of special and peculiar friends. With you I concur in the opinion, that the anti-slavery cause was never in a more critical state than at the present moment. A great crisis has come. In the providence of God a question involving the whole anti-slavery principle has come up for the decision of abolitionists. Avoid it they cannot. Discuss it they must. Act they must. The only difficulty, as I apprehend, to our coming to a perfectly harmonious conclusion & concert of action on it is the application of our principle to another subject, and in an unusual form. It is no new thing for the human mind to recoil at the application of its own princi-ples to new subjects and new forms—to be guided in many matters by pure principles and in others to leap in the dark impelled by blind feeling. This is the weakness of fallen human nature—the inconsistency of man. We must have patience with our brethren—bear with their -pardon-a little to the great provocations by which they are excited, but nevertheless boldly, firmly and zealously advocate the truth in love.—Still I must and zealously advocate the truth in love.—Still I must express to you my surprise that our bro. Rankin, with all his straight-forward logic and keen discriminating powers, should in his indignation against the Van Buren party, for their insolence, and contemptuous trampling down of human rights, lose sight of the great truths which he has so dearly and effectively advocated, and become a mere caterer to expediency. Certainly bro. Rankin knows that exercising the elective franchise in any country is a morel act always involving in tright or wrong try is a moral act always involving in it right or wrong, and a peculiarly high moral act in this country & at this

All the reasons he assigns for voting for Gen. Harrison, satisfy not my mind.—I wish he, or some of the friends on that side of the question, would show conclusively that it is right to vote for any man to fill a responsible office who is not a man of strict integrity of character-one who, sooner than vary from the tri what he deemed correct principle, would sacrifice his all —lay himself and his popularity upon the altar. And secondly, that it is right to vote for a man who has been reared in our republic amidst its free institutions, and daily discussions of human liberty, where the doctrine of human rights has been set forth in as clear light as it is human language to convey, and yet is so strangely ignorant of these rights, and so unlearned in the science of liberty as to sanction, and pledge himself to the support of, a system which digs up by the roots all human rights—ranks men with four-footed beasts, and creeping things—proclaims that might confers right, and revels in blood, tears and human wee. It is not enough to tell me that Mr. Van Buren has acted wickedly and the democrats have abused us, and now we will be avenged on them. "Yengeance is mine saith the Lord, and I will repay". My conscience still cale. . My conscience still asks, is it right to vote for such a man or such men? If it is, it is right to put them up for office-right that they should be elected,

It is no excuse that we have a good end in view: at least no abolitionist advocates the doctrine that the end "sanctifies the means"—"Do evil that good may come." will go with them. Till this is done, I cannot consent to go down to Egypt for help—become confederate with Assyria, or join the Jannisaries in defence of abolition. In voting I must do right, then the Lord will be my helper which is better than the honied favor of the whige

better than to be avenged of the democrats.

Then I repeat it, let those who are advocating that antislavery men ought to vote for Harrison and Tyler, show t would not be doing evil that good may come.

I am exceedingly sorry, that my circumstances are such that it will not be within the probabilities to be present at your Convention. I am exceedingly anxious you sent at your Convention. I am exceedingly anxious you should come out on right ground.

In reference to the third party, my own mind at present is not fully made up. I am inclined to look upon it as a mere question of policy—and rather verging to the

otion that it is a correct policy.

Last week I attended the meeting of the Delaware co A.S. S. Strong resolutions against voting for either of the popular candidates for the presidency were passed nearly unanimously. Also a resolution commending the course of the Philanthropist. M. D. Pettibone was pres ent, introduced the resolutions, made an ingenious and able speech in their support. He is fully out for a third

The meeting of our county society will occur next week. We expect to have a full and interesting mee-

Farewell .- The Lord give you strength, firmness and fortitude to stand calmly and unflinchingly at your post.

Your fellow-laborer in the truth,

> For the Philanthropist. LETTER FROM GEN. PAINE. Painesville, August 9, 1840.

DR. BAILEY: Dear Sir,-Your letter of the 4th of Augus came to hand last evening, containing a pressing invitation to me to attend the State Convention to be held at Hamilton on the first of September. Before this answer reaches you, doubtless you will have received a letter that I mailed on the 6th inst., which explains the article in the P. Telegraph, assigning to me a changed position in relation to Gen. Harrison, and expresses my great satisfaction at your present course.

A few weeks since, I could not reflect, but with grief, on what I supposed the certainty Rights Society to explain, preserve, perpetuate that Abolitionists would be swallowed up in the that Abolitionists would be swallowed up in the that no man shall have their votes for any imwhirlpool of party politics. I saw them all around me falling into the Harrison ranks, forgetful of their solemn pledges to our glorious satisfy them that he will faithfully sustain those cause, and acting upon the specious but decep- rights. Pledges are little worth, and to question tive sentiment of selecting the lesser evil. The black clouds that darkened our prospects oppressed my heart, and I had many heavy hours of despondency. My convictions were that we were laying again the foundation of repentance

But your late movements, your preparations to march boldly on to the battle ground, in sight of the enemy, have dissipated the gloom that weighed down my spirit, and filled me with a hope, buoyant, refreshing, that shall lead to new and increased efforts in the moral and political war for freedom. Many of our friends seem now to be prepared to take that high ground which will enable us to command some respect, if we should not be successful till after years of arduous effort. Our old position has subjected us to so many insults, such mortifications from the parties, particularly the whig, in whom we

government, its politics, from the sordid policy of truckling expediency, and its morals and religion from the deep taint cast upon them by seudo-ethical professors, and pro-slavery and slaveholding divines, who have obsequiously abored to adapt Christianity to the bloody sentiments and corrupt practices of the slave-

profit us to displace a Northern man with Southern principles, with a Western man of Southern principles? In either case Southern principles are to have the ascendancy in the administration. And while they are in the ascendant, seen in every combination, political, financial, and ecclesiastical, embracing national objects, the predominance of Southern influence. We have had the most humiliating and painful evidence that this power is regarded by politicians as the controlling element in politics, in the obsequiousness of Mr. Webster in his Alexandria speech. If it can seduce such minds as his from allegiance to freedom, how much more readily will it enthral minds of less lofty sentiments. If we would purify the politics, morals, and religion of this country-if we would revive the drooping interests of agriculture. manufactures, and commerce, and secure for this great people righteous laws, and rulers fearing we must utterly prostrate the slave power by the constitutional means yet in our

But for professional duties that cannot be postooned, I would be at your Convention. In heart will be there, and I pray Abolitionists to march boldly up to the support of an electoral ticket for Birney and Earle. If my name can be of any use, it is at your service. A spell is upon many Abolitionists in this part of the State, but a part will go with hearty good will for such a ticket.

Yours for liberty and the right, J. H. PAINE. For the Philanthropist.

VOICE FROM VERMONT. Hardwick, Vt., July 14, 1840.

DR. BAILEY: Dear Sir,-In the Voice of Freedom, 11th inst., I have been reading "The Crisis," from the Philanthropist, in which you present some painful facts respecting Gen. Harrison's subserviency to the slave power, and propose that abolitionists should meet and consider the whole matter, and come to a decision in regard to it. Now I am an old man and have become perhaps unreasonably cautious; but I do think Abo. litionists need at this time a double portion of that wisdom, which is from above. dently gained influence in Congress and in the legislatures of several states, although political leaders on both sides of the house have, as such leaders always will do, sold themselves to work iniquity. Shall we then, when our our enemies are yielding the ground inch by inch, shift our position and change our mode of ment must be attended with great danger; and the danger of a total defeat must be greatly increased, when we consider that our own ranks are broken, scattered, and ready to rush upon each other. Could our forces be rallied, formed in column and brought to bear at once upon the enemy. I should say move on, and charge under your own colors. But alas this is not the case! We can, I think, keep the ground we have gainpied; can collect new troops, and bring our old troops into a state of better discipline, if we can exercise patience, endure the insults of the ene my, and move on in our old course. When the to the celebration at Fort Meigs, and making must wait patiently. God will clear the way, which your correspondent refers, that one word dropped from my lips of intended support to ground for the present, and to prepare for future all with a party, in these times of political fanataction? Or if they must act, had they not beticism, he is set down as endorsing all the measgress would soon follow in their track; but to my abolition friends for giving any reason for may well expect that Congress will let their principles in supporting a man pledged to the old black laws remain unrepealed. To me, then, "peculiar institution and who had denounced out it seems the wiser course for the Abolition socienlighten the public mind, to reach the consciences and the hearts of all who have not closed would be made to bring forward an electoral

pond to your call for consultation and action. timents or feelings. Let the friends of human rights take the alarm, consult and prepare to act. Even if they mean to vote for Harrison, they should present a pha- abolitionists of Ohio opposed to direct political lanx that he and his friends will not dare prowoke to action. Were there only 3000 in each to doubt in regard to my own opinion, and pay free state, that would stand shoulder to should difference to that of the majority, In this state der and boldly meet the enemy, our political lea- of doubt and anxiety, I mingled with the whigs ders would fear them as much as they do Southern slaveholders, and would give us much for their votes. And with all our boasted love of freedom, cannot 50,000 be found who have not and add to the great staples of the south by the bowed their knee to the slave power, and who dare to vote for those rights for which their fathers bled? Cannot 3,000 such be found in Ohio? Then alas! we are a gone people! But they can be found there, and they can be banded together and prepared to act with effect. Let twenty of your best men, men of principle and integrity come together, consult, and form a Human portant office, whose general character does not candidates will show that half of them are liars. The test must be their general character, known and read of all men. Know how they talk and act, when they are not candidates for office, and then select such as you can trust. Take broad ground for your society, exclude sectarian principles and party politics, and cordially meet every man who will honestly carry out the unalienable rights of man, as stated in our national

Declaration. If you have men that you can trust, who have been connected with the different political parties, it would be a good time to bring them to gether and give them a welding heat. Any how, call some of your wise men together and after consultation, prepare your constitution, present it to the people, and organise without delay. In six months you can bring into the field such a body of troos, as will command respect. And

carrying us forward in the great work of re- tration as all the slave votes. Here then you leeming the country from the mischiefs of bad may take high ground, a position from which

be prudent to let them act as their own judgments distates, and let no one condemn his neighbor because he does, or does not, eat meat. power.

The Harrison Abolitionisis, if these are not contradictory terms, promise themselves great rison is elected, and the friends of human rights benefits from the elevation of Gen. Harrison to will take the field in season, he will treat them the presidency. But they are doomed, in my with respect, and many of the other party will opinion, to a sad disappointment. What will it join as a conservative body. If Van Buren is again elected, the whigs must quit the field and must rally with the Human Rights party, draw I find myself differing with you, I make it a the lines of demarkation between slavery and anti-slavery, and fight under our broad banner; a it is vain to look for a radical reformation in the a powerful reason why the Abolitionists should ground in favor of direct political action the betpolicy of the government. Of late we have act kindly and give the whig party no just ground of complaint. If they are beaten in the force in their way which they will not dare provoke.

The friends of civil liberty should not waste heir strength in the present party strife, but lay their plans for future operations. For political action let them organize on broad ground, lift up the standard of human rights, and invite all the friends of man to join them. Will not thous ands and ten thousands flock to their standard, and soon force their way into the halls of Congress? And will not the friends of man in your roung and rising state, take the post of honor and lead off the troops of Freedom to battle with the hirelings of the slaveocracy? The Lord guide you and bless all your endeavors to do good to your fellow men.

I make no apology. Did I think one neces ary, I would not have written. If this reaches you, send me one of your papers, and I shall know.

Yours with cordial respect, KIAH BAYLEY.

We respect our venerable friend. But, in Ohio, we are not divided against each other on foreign topics; and on the question of political action, we are fast becoming united. The truth is, a majority of Ohio Abolitionists are moving now, not from policy, but principle. The requirements of principle cannot hurt us .- ED.

> LETTER FROM GEN. PAINE. For the Philanthropist.

Painesville, August 7th, 1840. DR. BAILEY: Dear Sir .- 'The remarks of your correspon dent about my position in relation to the presidential election in your excellent paper o 28th of July, and the changed position of many of the abolitionists on the subject of political duties, make it proper for me to define my ground; the Lord has helped them, and they have eviabolition friends at a distance in respect to my sentiments. Nothing could fill me with deeper regret, than to have it believed that I have beome indifferent to my abolition principles or that I would sacrifice moral principles in favor of politics. The politics that require the abanonment of moral principles, would be a curse attack? It does seem to me that such a move- to the people, and should be left to the management of the selfish and profligate demagogues .-

The article in the Telegraph was not authorized by me, and the person who told the editor that I had declared my intention to vote for Gen. Harrison, conveyed wrong information. I had no recollection or belief that I ever intimated to any person any such intention, for it has been my settled opinion from the first that no abolitionists could consistently support Gen. Harrised, defend the positions, which we have occu- on without evidence that he had recanted the sentiments and opinions of his old speeches .-

Mr. Rice inferred a change of my sentiments n respect to Gen. H. from the fac pillar and cloud move, then we may safely move short speech on the boat, and commencing one forward; but while they remain stationary, we at the Fort. He did not pretend in the article to to move forward. Is it not then wise for anti- Gen. H. I do not cast, any blame on Mr. slavery societies, as such, to keep their old Rice for the article; because if one associates at ter try the experiment on their state elections? ures and actions of the party. I confess I had Could the legislatures of the free states be induced to take a decided stand for Liberty, Conwhile the free states will make Black Laws, we inferences that I would violate my abolition measures and doctrines in terms of unqualified eties to pursue their old course, and endeavor to abuse. The proceeding of our late convention their eyes, and resolved that they will not be ticket for this state, to support Birney and Earle. persuaded, though one should rise from the The position which I deemed a false one, in which the convention left the abolitionists of But while I thus speak, I am prepared to res- Ohio, was not at all in accordance with my sen-

> But I thought perhaps I was wrong, and that the excellent Dr. Bailey and a majority of the action were right. I therefore made up my mind in their Fort Meigs celebration. I debated the policy of the sub-treasury scheme, and characterized it as a plan to oppress northern laborers lessening the cost of production, but in my intercourse with the whig party, I have never given any intimation that I would support Gen. H. except what might be inferred from an occasional speech in favor of some whig principles or a gainst some bad measures of the administration, in which I indulged great freedom of remarks as to the necessity of crippling the slave power to prevent it from controlling the government of the nation and dictating a course of legislation in direct hostility to free labor. The position in which the convention placed the abolitionists in Ohio, left no field in which to labor, except in the ranks of one of the great political parties. This was my opinion when holding this view. I embraced a fair opportunity to propagate aboli-doctrines in company with sound whig principles. But my abolition brethren are now coming on to what I call the right ground, namely, from the Telegraph. In my opinion slavery est office. will never be extirpated and the deep taint in ber of congress who holds to the constitutional-

in which Mr. Slade would be found should a vote be taken on that question. Numerous are the instances in which members essentially aided in their election by the votes of abolitionists As the time for action is so short, and the feel- have betrayed our course and truckled to the ings of many have been so fully enlisted, it will slave power. Let us take warning from the past that we cannot trust men put in nomination by either of the parties, in the hour of trial.—
If we would obtain bold advocates in the halls of legislation, we must select men deeply imbue with our principles from the ranks of the peo ple. I am afraid your plan of not voting will prove ineffective. I hope you will receive my views in the same spirit in which they are writ en. There is no man in the Anti-slavery ranks point to review my opinions to see if I have not fallen into error. But after much reflection consummation greatly to be desired. Here is my belief still is that the sooner we take decided ter for our cause. It is exceedingly difficult to hold men true to a great cause, in a state of inpresent conflict, they must take shelter in our action, surrounded with so many temptations amp, and if they are victors, we can place a Give them a ticket of their own, and the excitement of action with a love of the right may lead them to submit patiently to years of labo rious effort. But a few months of inaction might create an impatience that would impel them into the ranks of the lately cherished party. With these views I most heartily go for Birney and Earle. Indeed how can an aboli ionist vote for Gen. H.? If I may combine words of contradiction, he has been the most inconsistently consistent pro-slavery man in the free states. When the spirit of liberty, from the free states met slavery and attempted to arrest her march into Missouri, at the risk of being considered recreant to liberty, he stood shoulder o shoulder with the slave-holders. In 1840, when a portion of the people of the free states were charitably disposed to think that he might have repented in his own mind at least, for this sin against humanity, and to support him if he would but silently harbor this impression, he spurns the charity of the friends of libery, and proclaims anew his allegiance to the loody slave power-no man of common intelligence can doubt that Gen. H. is wedded to the odious policy of perpetuating slavery at the And if elected, it is doubtful whether south. the disdainful courtesy that abolitionists will receive from his administration, will not be more injurious to our cause than the rough and savage rejection of our petitions by the present ominant party. A session of the Supreme Court will prevent me from being at the Hamilton convention. But in spirit I will be there .-Please publish enough of this letter that my

osition may be seen. Yours with the highest esteem, JAMES H. PAINE.

> For the Philanthropist, INDEPENDENT ABOLITION.

Mercer co., 31st of 7th mo., 1840. FRIEND BAILEY:- Thy letter bringing an initation to attend the convention at Hamilton Then boast that your work has been gallantly done. has been duly received. I had seen a notice of it in the Philanthropist before I received the letter and had determined to be present, health

ing our candidates, but we can do what is of equal importance at the present time, viz., show And will you keep truth always North of the line? that we value our principles more than money Then speak, and the sun no longer will shine; or party. As abolitionists we believe that From your blood-dyed pages the truth may be torn, righteousness exalteth a nation, not riches .- But your efforts to crush it-it laughs them to scorn. They take to themselves wings and fly away .-Or more recently they take legs and run away. You feel, that the world stands on liberty's side. But righteousness embodies in itself honesty, justice and mercy. And when these are honored and loved by the people and become ne- For angels weep over the deeds you have done. an office, we shall then be a great, a powerful The muses must weep, driven back from your land, and happy nation.

This change can never be brought about till it s advocated by those who believe it-till we And History too-you will find her a grave, willing, on our part, to make as great pecuniary sacrifices for truth and honesty, as we re-

quire of the slave-holder. It is thought now by all business men that the affairs of this country are more deranged and in a worse condition than they have ever been efore. This I believe. It is thought, also, The free winds of Heaven, go, bind with your chain! that the principles advocated by the whig parv are vastly more beneficent to the country han those by which we are now governed.

That monied interests of all kinds would be reatly promoted by a change in our administra-This, I believe: and more. I believe General Harrison to be in politics, an uprigh man,-in war an able general, and in peace alented statesman. And it is not without feelngs of regret that I have been driven from his support. He is a patriot. He loves his country. There is no doubt of it.

But this is far too little for me, He does no acknowledge those immutable principles of jus tice, without which every nation must come to nought. He dare not acknowledge the truth of the Declaration of the American Independence, and apply it to the people of America. He has even taken pains to let the slaveholders know that he considers the men and women and children, that they tyrannize over, and daily rob of their wages, as their property. And after this, he expects Americans to vote for him as their chief majestic. If they do so, it will show how little they value that liberty of which they so much boast-how little they regard the lessons of history, and how little the experience obtain power.

of the past is heeded by those who are eager to I am sorry that we are so slow to learn, and still slower to practice, what must be obvious to all; that national happiness and prosperity are in exact proportion to national justice and industry-that our nation like others must have its day and sink into oblivion, unless it be established in the immutable principles of right and truth. It will not put off the day of our downfall to change the men in office without a change in the fundamental principles of their change in the lundamental principles of the administration. If it be only a question of banks and currency and tariff, and internal improvements, while the distinguishing features of republican government are denied by both, it will in the end make no difference, which party treasury system being the most efficient plan rules. We are sure to be destroyed in the hands of either. Equality of rights must be understood and acknowledged by our rulers or ing on to what I call the right ground, namely, our doom is sealed. The American people direct political action in support of our principles, and I am with them with all my heart.—

their rulers, charged the spirit of our govern-It is the doctrine I advocated last autumn, and ment. And it is to preserve this, that we are which subjected me to severe animadversion now called upon to nominate men for our high-

We must have a liberty ticket. We must our national character purified, till we couple have men in office who will do right regardless with moral power corresponding political action. It is separation be made be-The lessons of the past, it seems to me, point to tween the lovers of Liberty and the lovers of a majority of the people are against them, and the use of the ballot box. What have we gained Slavery. Then and not till then will liberty be under these considerations, having a federal government. by attempting to hold the balance of power between the two great parties? In a struggle for some ten years we have elected one member of congress who holds to the constitutional.

Slavery. Then and not till then will liberty be justified of her children. We have had one war for liberty with sword and bayonet. Let us now have a second with logic and rhetoric. reposed confidence, that self respect requires us to leave it, and for one I leave it without a moment's regret. I hail the new movement as they would be worth as much to any adminis-Let the champions now take the field. Let the are in debt (and these are not few) will pass rap

cannot conscientiously vote the present nomina-

Respectfully thy friend, AUGUSTUS WATTLE.

For the Philanthropist WHAT'S LIFE! What's life? a wild, and we A wilderness a thorny way; "Fis but the meteor's passing glean A moment from an endless day.

What's life! an ever-flowing stream, To the great ocean onward bound: Its pleasures sweet, and lovely seem, But, when they're sought, are never found, What lies a flower that droops, and dies;

Before the Spring-sun's sottest ray-A transient flash in midnight skies, That's scarcely seen, 'till past away. What's life? a bubble on the ocean cast,

That in a moment breaks and disappears; A leaf that falls in Autumn's blast, A dark and dismal vale of tears. What's life?-go, ask the aged man Whose hoary hairs are ready for the grave,

"A stormy sea-its length a span, 'Tis but a feather tost upon the ocean wave." EUGENIO. New Athens. O., Aug. 5, 1840.

For the Philanthropist. THE SLAVE MOTHER'S ADDRESS TO HER

Sleep on, my child, in peaceful rest, While lovely visions round thee play; No care, or grief has touched thy breast, Thy life is yet a cloudless day.

Far distant is my childhood's home-No mother's smiles-no father's care!-Oh! how I'd love again to roam, Where once my little playmates were!

Sleep on, thou hast not felt the chain; But 'though 'tis yet unmingled j ny, I may not see those smiles again, Nor clasp thee to my breast, my Boy.

And must I see thee toil and bleed!

Thy manly soul in fetters tied; 'Twill wring thy mother's heart indeed-O! would to God that I had died! That soul-God's own bright image bears-

But oh! no tongue thy wees can tell; Thy lot is in blood and tears, And soon these lips must say-Farewell! New Athens, O., Aug. 5, 1840.

THE SOUTH PURGING ITS LITERATURE! Yes! rear up a wall tremendously high, Let its top reach to the bright, azure sky; Now bar out the light as it streams from the sun,

For the Philanthropist.

Go! hold back the whirlwind, as it sweeps in its wrath, Spreading ruin around, on its desolate path-Stop the torrent, as it leaps down the mountain's side, I have no idea that we shall succeed in elec- Stay old ocean's waves as they roll in their pride.

And you shrink from the light, in your caverns to hide:

And darkness suits well-keep back from the suit, While your daughters will handle the scourge and the

brand!

Your own Patrick Henry-his works will not do-You must dig up the bones of your Jefferson too; The Bible-the BIBLE, you must fetter or burn,

For its light streams around you, wherever you turn. And stay the wild waves, as they roll on the main; Let the slave-lighting moon be extinguished on high, And the North-star drag down from its home in the aky!

New Athens.

\*And yet these shrinking men dictate to us our candi dates for the highest offices, and our correspondent pleads that we ought to vote for them! Thus placing ourselves on the side of Slavery, while the world stands on the side of Liberty. His political article shall appear in our next.-ED. Purt.

For the Philanthropist. OBJECTIONS TO A THIRD PARTY.

Barnesville, 8th, mo. 14th 1840, Dr. BAILEY .- I have waited patiently for the friends of the third party scheme to come out with an exposition of the probable advantages of the course they intend to pursue; but I have waited week after week in vain, which makes me suspect they have not attended to the advice of our Lord that when we undertake to vice of our Lord that when we undertake to build a tower, we should first sit down and count the cost; or if we are going to make war we should consult whether we are able with ten thousand to meet them that come against us with twenty thousand; and that his servants should not only be as harmless as doves, but as should not only be as harmless as doves, but as serpents, so that it appears to me that it is the duty of christians to examine, scrutinize and as far as possible, ascertain the consequences of any measures they may adopt; that the children of this world may not be wiser in their generaserpents, so that it appears to me that it is the of this world may not be wiser in their generation than the children of light; but as the friends of that measure have not given us any thing on the probable consequences of pursuing that course, I will endeavor to do it for them. It appears evident to me that the measures of the present administration are balculated and designed by some of the crafty slaveholding politicians to oppress and degrade the free-lab of the northern States, the project of the subthat could be conceived to reduce the currency to a specie standard; the consequences of which will be the establishment of M'e Duffie's well regulated society of capitalists and laborers, for Van Buren party are continued in power, the banks will be put down, the leaders of the party being as busily engaged now in raising an excitement against all monopolies as they were against the monster. It being kown that the leaders of idly into the hands of capitalists, and we shall have some of Benton's rich merchants that are able to buy out all the merchants in the state of

Missouri, and not miss it except by the figures at the bottom and a great many poor men not a-ble to afford themselves meat when they labor.— We know the slaveholders have threatened to push slavery to the north. Now does any person suppose they are going to thrust it upon us openly in its naked deformity had No, they will do it through intrigue dressed up under cover of something they can make us believe is to our advantage. Thus they have made the banks a hobby to get the money of the nation under the control of the president, and he under the control of the slave-holding power, and now just before the election they have put forth their feelers for a standing army of 200,000 men in time of piece, and the next will be a direct taxation for its support. Now does any one suppose that if we give these men all this power, that it will be worth while to elect an abolitionists president? Do we suffer him quietly to take his seat in the white house? But we are told there is too much moral energy in the nation to permit such a state of things. Well admitting there is, if it is given adverong direction, or suffered to lie dormant, of what service will it be, if the friends of liberty suffer their zeal for the colored man to blind them so far as to quietly submit to have the yoke and chain put upon their own necks, is it likely our oppressors will as quietly take it off, if we feel aggrieved under it? Nay verily; we know that slaveholders have demanded of the Legislatures of the the freestates, to put down the dicussion of slavery within their limits. Now does any one believe they were not in earnest in making this demand, or when they failed in this they would not take oth ermeasures to accomplish their purposes. And they are now strengthening the federal government in order to accomplish their objects, and are about to make the people the tools of their own degradation. It is true that Harrison is too subservient to slavery, and Webster has humbled himself to that power, and Preston the hangman is in the whig ranks, yet they are opposed to the measures of the present administration that I believe are designed to overturn our liberties. Notwihtstanding the whig party are too subservient to slavery, they are not so much so as the other party. For proofs see votes in Congress on the gag resolution, and observe the proceedings of the whig legislature of Massachusette and New York and the professed democratic legislature of Ohio; and besides, the party now in power have their measures almost matured for the advancement of slavery. Whigs if they are so disposed will require some time to digest and project measures to effect the same purposes and Harrison having pledged himself to serve. but one term, will not have time to perfect such a scheme. Van Buren has pledged himself to veto any bill that Congress might pass for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. which is further than Harrison has yet gone .-When any set of men have been advanced to power by the people, and these men have abused the power and seem disposed to abuse it still more; it is the duty of the people to put them down, else what advantage is a republican form of government or the right of the elective franchise? If after being abused and insulted, we don't feel jealous of our rights and privileges, we hardly deserve to have any. I believe the the measures of the ruling party are a deep laid scheme of slave-holding politicians to debase the poor and exalt the rich, and they are craftly making use of the poor to accomplish their pur-Witness the great spmpathy they profess pose. Witness the great spmpathy they protect to feel for the poor man, their concern for his oppression by monopolies, but have we no cause to mistrust these professions of tender feeling; have they proved themselves to be the friends of These aristocrats know that it is the poor from the honest laboring man that they may expect the greatest opposition to slavery. They herefore look upon him with a jealously and distrust and not with compassion, and will therefore take every opportunity to paralyze his efforts and if possible to disfranchise him and if we give them the money of the nation to lock up in the vaults, and a standing army at their command, will they be too modest and unassuming to make use of the powers they have to suppress opposition to their principles? After as careful and impartial an examination as I have been able to make, these are my honest opinions, and I conceive it would be a great direliction of duty in me as holding these sentiments to lend my influence either directly or indirectly to the re-election of the party now in power; my friends therefore will excuse me, (unless they prove me in error,)'if I do not use my influence to prostrate the whig party.

More would have been published this week in support of a slavery-ticket, and was in fact set up. But our printer found it necessary to leave out a good deal of his matter in making up, and so he left out that in favor of Harrison, It is now Tuesday morning, and too late for us to rectify. ED. PHILE | 381 some beloow zie

The annual meeting of the Clinton County Anti-sigthe Presbyterian church in Wilmington at I o clock M. on Friday the 28th of August. Other business of importance including the appointment of delegates to the convention at Hamilton on Sept. Let will claim the

than theire! Shall we be less realous, less persevering

e weeding, sadobslahertegak

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS. Every subscriber to the Philathropist, who shall not have paid up all arregrages by the first day of next October, will at that line be stricken from our lise Bills will be immediately forwarded to all who are indebted to us, that they may make immediate arrangement fo payment, slowed 2.1 to asier blues around 100 H. Also-from this date, henceforth, no subscription will be received, unless, it by accompanied by the case. Money can be forwarded at any time, free of charge y handing it to a postmaster, and requesting him to see

it to us. The following extract from a letter of the Postains the regulation upon this subject "A Postmatter may enclose money in a letter to the publishers of a paper, to pay the subscription of a thin person, and frank the letter if written by himself. There are few postmasters who will not cheeffully de such a favor for vaberibers.

No subscription will be contined unless paymens be KNESS .- There have somebannishm This, we hope our friends will bear in mind.

Abril 280, 1840.08 .0998 978 Prices of Produce at the Canal.

Corn, in they and of noting at

She sitteth by his chair. And holds his feeble hand; She watcheth ever there, His wants to understand; His yet unspoken will,

She leads him, when the moon Is bright o'er dale or hill, And all things, save the tune Of the honey bees are still, late the earden bowers. To sit 'midst herbs and flowers

And when he goes not there, To feast on breath and bloom She brings the posey rare Into his darkened room; And 'neath his weary head The pillow smooth doth spread.

Until the hour when death His lamp of life doth dim, She never wearieth, She never leaveth him-Still near him night and day. She meets his eye alway.

And when his trial's o'er, And the turf is on his breast Deep in her bosom's core Lie sorrows unexpressed Her tears, her sighs are weak, Her settled grief to speak.

And though there may arise Balm for her spirit's pain, And though her quiet eyes May sometimes smile again; Still, still, she must regret, She never can forget!

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Injurious Effect of Weeds.

The question has been asked, how it was possible for China and Japan, with the ordinary products of agriculture, to furnish bread for a population, equaling, according to the late census, about 300 persons to a square mile. The answer is to be found in the care with which every foot of ground is cultivated; in the fact that few animals are kept, either for labor or food; and more perhaps than any thing in the entire freedom of the corps from every thing that can reduce their quantity or quality. Not a weed of any kind is to be found in the fields, and the most positive enactments and most assiduous attentions are directed to keeping the country free from them.

Few are aware how much weeds, or grasses, growing in a grain crop, detract from its value, she will forgive me? I would give any thing by lessening the product. A vigorous root of charlock or thistle will draw from the earth the nutriment that would have given fullness to half a dozen ears of wheat; and where these or any other foreign substance is permitted in a growing other foreign substance is permitted in a growing child; and the depth of her feelings, now that quantity of the foul materal present. Weeds injure a crop in two ways; by the room they occupy, to the exclusion of the valuable plants, and by the nutriment of which they rob the growing ways treated her kindly. Ellen had been taken crop. We have seen fields in which wheat ill a few days before with disease of the brain, maintained a dubios struggle with the red root, which deprived her of her reason the most of C. R. Hamlin, and J. A. Pickands, were apcharlock, or thistle; and where the stem and the time. A few moments before she breathed pointed a committee to prepare and publish an ear both showed how much they need to be re- her last, reason returned, and Susan had the in lieved from such crowding and unwelcome neigh- valuable privilege of asking her forgiveness bors. On the best cutivated farms of England for having been unkind to her. or Belgeum, not a plant or weed of any description can be found in a growing crop; and in some years the Earl of Leicester has offered a reward, but without success, for the smallest or any weed that could be found in hundreds of acres of his turnips, or his wheat.

In this country, but few experiments have been made to show the difference of product between clean and foul fields, but several are recorded in Sinclair's Code of Agricultue, some of which we shall give to call the attention of farmers to this point, and show that the labour expended in clearing fields or crops from weeds is far from being lost, as many would seem, from their negligence in the matter, to suppose

"1. Wheat. Seven acres of light gravelly land were fallowed, and sown broad cast; one acre was measured off, and not a weed was pullout of it; the other six were carfully weeded. The unweeded acre produced 18 bushels: the six weeded acres 135 bushels, or 22 1-2 bushels per acre which is 4 1-2 bushels, or one-fourth of the whole, in favor of weeding.

"2, Barley. A six acre field was sown with barley, in fine tilth, and well manured. The weeding, owing to a great abundance of hemlock, cost 12s per acre. The produce of an unweeded acre, was only 13 bushels; of the weeded. 28. Difference in favor of the weeding, 15 bushels per acre, besides the land being so much cleaner for succeding crops.

"3. Oats. Six acres were sown with oats; one acre ploughed but once and unmanured produced only 17 bushels. Another six plough three times, and manured, and weeded, produced 37 bushels per acre. This experiment proves that oats require good management, and will pay for it, as well as other crops. Ten bushels of the inoreased produce may be fairly attributed to the weeding, and the other ten to the

It is admitted that the labour and expense of weeding a crop, is considerable; but if the dife such as is here stated, and there is no reason to doubt it. as it is abundantly corroborated by other experiments, then it should be more generally and promptly attended to than it is.— If our farmers could raise 4 1-2 bushels of wheat, 15 of barley, or 10 of oats, additional to their usal crop per acre, the effect would at once be felt in every department of labour in our country. No one can travel through our country before harvest time, without being convinced that millions of acres might have their products increased in as great a ratio as the above, by entire freedom from weeds. Farmers would be gratified could they have their lands tax free; but experience shows, that to have them weed free, would be of far greater importance to them.

MILK SICKNESS .- There have been many con jectures respecting the cause of this disease,— The latest we have seen, and which to us appears as plausible as any, is that the disease has its origin in a principle of lead ore, called galena, which is known to allefremists as a deadly poison. This mineral is found in Many places in the West, in more or less abundance. It communicates its poison to the water, which is drank by the animals. A writer in the Green

River (Kv.) Gazette, thus describes its effects; "There being a great quantity of lead ore in this vicinity. I thought it probable that it was the cause of the distressing complaint under consideration. I therefore made many experiments with the water that traversed the beds of ore of this metal. One cow drank a collected portion of this water, she sickened and died in 26 hours. Her calf sucked her while under the effects of the poison, it died, and its flesh being eaton b eleven small hogs, killed them also; a train of symptoms and circumstances identically the same of those attacked accidentally. I gave the same to three cats, it killed them in 18 hours from the time of exhibition. The first case I ever treated in the human subject, was contracted by drinking water out of those springs, that had lead ore about its head!—Cross and Journal.

A Mother's Dvine Love The plague broke out in a little Italian village. In one house the children were taken first. The parents watched over them but only caught the disease they could not cure. The whole family died. On the opposite side of the way, lived the family of a poor labourer, who was absent the whole week; only coming home on Saturday night, to bring his scanty earnings. His wife felt herself attacked by the fever in the night. In the morning she was much worse, and before night the plague-spot showed itself. She thought of the terrible fate of her neighbors. She knew she must die, but, as she looked upon her dear boys, she resolved not to communicate death to them. She therefore locked the chilinto the room, and snatched the bed-clothes, lest they should keep the contagion behind her, and left the house. She even denied herself the sad pleasure of a last embrace. O think of the heroism which enable her to conquer her feelings, and leave home and all she loved-to die. Her oldest child saw her from the window. "Good bye, mother," said he, with his tenderest tone. for he wondered why his mother left them so

"Good bye, mother," repeated the youngest child, streaching his little hand out of the window. The mother paused .- Her heart was drawn towards her children, and she was on the point of rushing back. She struggled hard, while the tears rolled down her cheeks, at the sight of her hapless babes. At length she turned from them. The children continued to cry .-"Good bye mother." The sounds sent a thrill of anguish to her heart; but she pressed on to the house of those who were to bury her. In two days she died, recommending her husband and children to their care, with her dying breath.

O that mothers were as careful not to impart the worse contagion of sin to their children.

FOR CHILDREN.

CARATES The Regret. "Oh! call my sister back to me, I cannot play alone-The summer comes with flower and bee: Where is my sister gone? O! while my sister with me played, Would I had loved her more,"

ELLEN IS DYING .- Sir, Ellen is dying! O, I wish I had never quarreled with her! in the world if I had never quarreled with

These feeling words were uttered by a little girl, a few days since, when her sister was dyher sister was dying, showed that she was affectionate. But now, as she felt how much she loved her sister, she felt too that she had not al-

I shall not soon lose the impression made on my mind by the words of Susan, nor forget at 10 o'clock A. M. the deep regret she manifested for her ill treatment of her sister.

May not this simple incident, simple as it is. a brother or sister whom you love. Perhaps sometimes you have been selfish, or unkind to them, or even quarreled with them. If that brother or sister should die, think you would not regret, like Susan, that you had behaved in this manner? Besides, it is a sin against God. - S. S. Messenger.

Thoughts for Parents.

Here we address the following exhortation to all persons, parents or tutors, who are charged with the task of education, beseeching them to give serious attention thereto.

1. Be what the children ought to be. Do what the children ought to do.

Avoid what they should avoid.

4. Aim always, that not only in the presence of the children, but also in their absence, your conduct may serve them for an example.

5. Are any among them defective? Examine what you are yourself, what you avoid—in a word, your whole conduct.

6. Do you discover in yourself defects, sins wanderings? Begin by improving yourself, and ecking afterwards to improve your children. 7. Think well that those by whom you are surrounded, are often only the reflection of

8. If you lead a life of penitonce, and seek

10. The more obedient you are to God, the nore obedient will your chidren be to you; thus in this childhood the wise Solomon asked of the Lord "an obedient heart," in order to be able

to govern his people.

evil to your children.

14. An example animated by an ardent and sold.—St. Louis Republican.

incere love, shines like the sun; it warms and nvigorates .- Landon S. S. Mag

Record of Royalty.—A London paper, published in 1810, contains the following singular facts, illustrating the dangers of royalty:—

"It appears that of the fifteen monarchs, who were

tranquilly seated on their throngs in the year 1788, George the Third, of England, alone personner the king-ly power, the sum of this melanchally record of royalty stands thus.

One murdered, One assainated, 1881 of the prive deposed, or of the murdered, one died a function of the control o Two paisoned, saigno lone natural death, a One sudden death, is "One still seigning. ta-Unemy ties the head that wears a crown!

Summit County Anti-Slavery Meeting.

On the 2d of July a convention of the friend of Human Rights was held at Akron, and County Anti- Slavery Society formed for Summit county. In the morning the necessary committees were appointed, and the requisite ar rangements made for business. In the after noon a Constitution was considered and adopted, and the evening was spent in animated discussio of several spirited resolutions. The third article of the constitution embodies the principles and objects of the Society, as follows: "The following are the fundamental rules of the Society: That slave-holding and slave-trading are heinous sins in the sight of God, and violations of the rights of man, and ought to be immediately abendoned; that so long as slavery exists, there is no reasanable prospect of the annihilation of he slave trade-of extinguishing the sale and barter of human beings; that the extinction of slavery and of the slave trade will be attained most effectually by the employment of those means which are of a moral, religious, and paeific character; but at the same time this Society recognizes the rightful existence of human government, and, therefore, while as a society it does not require a pledge to vote as a condition of membership, and will carefully abstain from all the machinery of party political arrangements behalf of the slave: that the legislative action of governments should be invoked to abolish slavery and the slave trade, for enfranchisement of free people of color, and to restrain the lawless from invading the rights of others; and that no measures be resorted to by this society, in the prosecution of these objects, but such as are in entire accordance with these principles.'

The following named officers are elected the ensuing year viz: President, Edwin Wetmore, of Stow. Vice Presidents, C. R. Hamlin, of Hudson

Roswell Kent, Middlebury; Mathew Hubbell, Ritchfield; Theodore H. Parmelee. Treaurer, Russell Abbey, Akron.

Secretary, W. W. Gaston, do. Managers .- Justus T. Herrick, Frederick Brown, Grant B. Turner, Jotham Blakely, Ira M. Mead, Daniel McNaughton, Ebenezer Martin, George Lewis, James M. Wilson, Jonathan F. Baldwin, N. W. Goodhew, T. H. Parmelee Luther Parmelee, Bennet Vial, Lewis Hammond, Alpha Wright.

The following resolutions were discussed and dopted at the evening session.

Resolved, 'That we consider the moral and inellectual elevation of the free colored people in and near the United States, as one of the most efficient and practical means of promoting liberty; and that we regard those who aid in this object as evincing friendship towards the slave.

Resolved, That the protection which the prop erty holding principle, the sin of slavery, received from the church, in her ecclesiastical capacity, is palpable evidence of great corruption, and that it is impossible for her to stand forth to the world in the light of a consistent example. while she continues to sanction that system all abominations.

Resolved, That we cannot too strongly and affectionately sympathise with those who, on account of their noble stand in defence of human rights, have become the victims of ecclesiastical vengeance; and who have been excluded from the church, simply because they would o en their mouths for the dumb.

Resolved, That this society will endeavour a far as practicable, in the course of the year, to furnish every family in the county with some anti-slavery publication, every neighborhood with an occasional anti-slavery lecture, and to obtain as many names as practicable to anti-

Messrs. H. A. Sackett, W. T. Huntington,

The next meeting was appointed to be held at Hudson on the first Thursday in October next,

Resolved, That, the proceedings of the meet ng, together with the address, be published in Western Reserve Cabinet & Family Visiter, teach my youthful readers a lesson? You have Philanthropist, Hudson Observer, Cincinnati Observer, and Zion's Watchman. W. W. GASTON, Sec'y.

ITEMS.

SINGULAR FEROCITY OF A Doc.—A few days aon a horse having fallen through the floor of a stable ig Kitchen street, several men from other stables were called upon to assist in geting him out; among them, Mr. Severance, who keeps a stable in Charles street. When they had clearly succeeded in their object, the horse gave a spring, and threw Mr. Severance backward into a stall spring, and threw Mr. Severance backward into a stall, in which was lying a large dog belonging to another stable in Charles street—with which dog Mr. S. probably came rather roughly and unexpectedly in contact. The dog seized like a tiger upon Mr. S, shook him, threw him violently out or the stall, bit him severely in various places, nearly tore off the calf of one of his legs, and had he not been taken off by the utmost exertions of those present, Mr. S. must soon have been killed. The do was considered a very valuable one.

Delicate way of announcing a Delicate Affair.—A turkish paper says, in stating the fact that the Grand Seignior is expecting an addition to his family, that a soul animated rose bush, bud and blossom, yielding, in the happy imperial rose-garden, has exhibited signs of

vegetation. Voltaire bosted that with one hand he would overthro that edifice of Christianity which required the hands of twelve apostles to build. At this day the press which he employed at Berny to print his blasphemies is actually employed at Geneva in printing the holy Scriptures. Thus the self-same engine which he set to work to des troy the Bible, is engaged in disseminating its truths.

8. It you lead a lite of penitence, and seek daily to have grace given you, it will be imparted to you, and through you to your children.

9. If you always seek Divine guidance, your children will more willingly be directed by you.

Fiendish Outrage.—On Sunday night, a fortnight past, a negro man belonging to Mr. Geo. Chiswell, of Washington county, entered the appartment where his ord "an obedient heart," in order to be able master and mistress were sleeping; with the intention of killing his master. Owing to the sickness of a child, Mrs. C. had taken the front side of the bed, the negro It is cold and recover.

Mrs. C. had taken the front side of the bed, the negro in communion with God, that lukewarmness will extend itself among his pupils.

Mrs. C. had taken the front side of the bed, the negro in communion with God, that lukewarmness siruck her on the breast, with the edge of a sharp axe, cutting into the cavity of the chest. At the moment he gave the blow, a flash of lightning enabled him to see that he was striking his mistress, and he attempted to case it, but for this fact he must have killed her instantly. He succeeded in making his escape but was apprehended, and after some days confessed the crime. At the latest intelligence Mrs. C. was in a fair way to recover. The only motive that he assigned was, that he wanted to be a source of the cavity of the chest. At the moment he cavity of the chest, and the cavity of the chest. At the moment he cavity of the chest, and the cavity o

Valuable Musical Works.

Published and sold by ROBINSON, PRATT & co. N ork; Grice & Elliott, Philadelphia, J. N. PATTER. and by TRUMAN & SMITH, Cincinnati.

MASON'S SACRED HARP-Or Beauties of

A new collection of Psalm and Hymn Tones. An thems, Set Pieces, sacred Songs, Scriptures sentences and Chants, old, new, and original: including many new and beautiful. Themes trem, the most eminent composers of ancient and modern times; arranged as Psalmody expressiy for this work, stereotyped in round notes. Well printed on fine paper—nexty and durably bound in half moderate.

Hy Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston

of music, and by T. B. Mason Professor in the Election

"Mason's Sacred Harp" has been published with refer ence to supplying a work suited, as well to the lover of devotional song, as to the man of musical science—a standard book for churches of all denominations, singing

the U. States, as Lowell Mason, Professor in the Boston Academy of Music. He has published the Boston Handel and Haydon Collection, the Choir, Lyra Sacra, Choral Harmony, the Boston Academy's Collection, &c., and more recently, the Sacred Harp. Mason's various collections have all been pre-eminently popular and useful in the estimation of men of science and taste, both in Europe and America. The Sacred Harp is the Author's last work, and it contains the beauties of his other books with new music. It is a volume of "gems in melody and harmony," and may justly be called the beauties of church music.

The introductory rules, or element of vocal music, are on the inductive method of instruction—very clear, sim-ple, and much more full and complete, than in any other

MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL, or Gems of

priate Music. Stereotyped. The public have demanded a new collection of Juve-nile Music; and in obedience to this call, Mr. Mason has

prepared the 'Foung Minstrel.'

The work will be found peculiarly adapted to Juvenile Singing Schools, Common Schools, Families, and Sab-bath Schools. The author has been careful to adopt noth-ing that would not be decidedly of a direct moral tendenthe machinery of party political arrangements of effecting its objects, it will yet urge upon all, moral sentiment with amusement. In the department of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most behalf of the slower that the leavest the restriction of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most behalf of the slower that the leavest the restriction of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most leaves that the leaves the restriction of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most leaves the restriction of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most leaves the restriction of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most leaves the restriction of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most leaves the restriction of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most leaves the restriction of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most leaves the restriction of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most leaves the restriction of the restriction of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most leaves the restriction of Juvenile Song, it is believed the volume is the most leaves the restriction of the restricti

MASON'S SACRED HARP, or Beauties of Church Music. Vol. II, contains old, new, and original Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sacred Songs, Dutain a single tune found in the first volume .-It will be a complete and independent book of itself, and will be sold separately. It is stereotyped from enof the lovers of Sacred Melody. It is believed that very choice music so embodied and published in an elegant ste-rectyped form, will be found permanently useful, and will receive a patronage in some degree commensurate with the varied falant, labor, and expense that have been employed in its production.

Report of the Committee of the "Electic Academy of Music," on musical publications, unanimously ado-ted by the Government and members, March 14th. The Committee regard the publication of Musical works, arranged on the immovable basis of science and

works, arranged on the immovable basis of science and correct taste, as one of the very best means of introducing a pure and elevated style of Sacred Music.

The Sacred Harp, Vol. I, has been before the public several years, and its striking excellence has been so gen, erally appreciated, that it is probably not going too far to say that it is one of the most useful and scientific collec-tions extant.

The Sacred Harp, Vol. II, has been carefully examined by your Committee, who cannot but regard it as pos-sessing, in an eminent degree, that chaste, classic beauty of melody and richness of harmony, which constitute the soul of Music," and which cannot fail to render it a

standard work.

It is confidently believed that the efforts made by the Editor of the "Sacred Harp" to furnish an extended variety of good, "Stock Music," and such as will be found permanently useful and interesting, will receive the approbation of Churches, Choirs, and singers generally. A copy of the Records,

C. B. FOLGER. Secretary of the Academy.

600,000 Eclectic School Books This Series of School Books was undertaken by a few This Series of School Books was undertaken by a tew untiring laborers in the cause of Education, (President M'Guffey and others.) for the purpose of furnishing the South and West with a complete, uniform and improved set of School Books, by which the perplexities of constantly changing school books may be obviated. The effect by the series of the ser

fort has been completely successful—they have become Standard works, and have gone into GENERAL USE throughout the South and West. The fact that SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND of

these valvable school books have been disposed of during the short time they have been before the public, is the best assurance of their superior excellency.

The attention of School Examiners and Teachers i respectfully called to a critical examination of the Eclec-ic School Books. Let them be thoroughly examined

and their various merits understood. We have no apprehensions as to the result. The following works comprise ECLECTIC PRIMER ECLECTIC SPELLING BOOK.

ECLECTIC FIRST READER, ECLECTIC SECOND READER ECLECTIC THIRD READER, ECLECTIC FOURTH READER, RAY'S ECLECTIC ARITHMETIC, RAY'S LITTLE ARITHMETIC, RAY'S RULES AND TABLES, MISS BEECHER'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR,

MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR, MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL—A new coll tion of Juvenile Songs, with appropriate music, prepare for the Eclectic Series.

For the information of some persons who have bee pprehensive lest they should not obtain constant supplies ol books, we would state, that sinc heir first publication, the sale of them has been uninte rupted; and we would further state, that the publisher have materially enlarged their manufacturing facilities, by which they may now issue ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES PER DAY of the Series, should necessity

The demand for these books is very heavy; but not ed apprehend that the supply will not be with the demand.

Detroit, April 27, 1840. To the Publishers of the Eclectic Series of School Books:

GENTLEMEN-Though I am generally averse to recommending new School Books, from a conviction, that the great variety already before the public, is a serious evil, tending to prevent that unifority in the adoption of Scholastic works, so essential to economy and classification. if not to improvement; yet having examined the "Eclectic Series of School Books," I feel constrained to hear testimony to their superior merits; believing as I do, that education would be promoted by their general use.

The individual books composing the series, are not on-

The authors have severally evinced an intimate knowl edge of the nature and tendencies of the juvenile mind, both in the subjects and style of their lessons, which are so easy. lively and familiar, as to instruct while they ar est and secure the attention of the pupil.

The selection as well as order of the lessons is also a

natural, as to correspond with the ability of the learner, o overcome new difficulties as he advances.

And the whole Series are admirably adapted to promote And the whole Series are aumirably adapted to prout the moral, as well as intellectual instruction of the pu and yet are entirely free from sectarianism.

Respectfully Yours,

JOHN FARMER,

Chairman of the Board of School Inspectors of the City of Detroit.

Louisville, April 24, 1838. I consider it a misfortune that there is so great a vari-I consider it a mistortune that there is so great a very of school books—they all have many excellencies, but are deficient in proper arrangement and adaptation.

I have no besittancy in giving my my most unqualified preference to the Eclectic Series, by President McGuffey and others, and shall introduce them into all the city

hools so far as my influence extends.

SAM'L DICKINSON,
Superintendant of Public Schools for the city of A large number of Recommendations from high so A large number of Recommendations from high sour-ces might be exhibited. It is however deemed unneces-sary. The general introduction of the ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS throughout the country, and the in-creasing patronaye extended to them is their best recom-

FALL SCHOOLS .- As the time for the establish ment of Fall Schools is now approaching, the attention of Educators is earnestly invited to this popular series of ool Books.
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Sold also by Booksellers and Merchants throughout th

PETERS PILLS

We would call the attention to the advertisement in our columns to day of PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS. We understand by the best medical authority, that there is no preparation of the day which enjoys so enviable a reputation. At the south and north, their success has been unbounded, and wherever introduced we believe they have given the most perfect satisfaction. We have is day had an interview with one of our citizens, Henry K. Fox, who was recently cured of a most e and obstinate cutaneous eruption, where the body was covered with fulsome ulcers, and even the tonsils the throat eaten away, and by using these Pills daily fo

PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience,. Being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not ex-pose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age and to women in the most critical and delicate circum stances. They do not disturb or shock the animal fund stances. They do not disture or snock the animal func-tions, but restore their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative or certain cleanser of the whole system are required they stand without a rival.— They are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in nedicine, both for power and innocence

Houlton, Maine, Dec. 2d, 1839. Dear Sir:-For upwards of fifteen years I had been severely troubled with a diseased liver, and the various medicines I took produced but little effect in my favor. while the advice of the best physicians in the State only served to patch me up for a month or two, and then etts, Solos, Quartettes, &c. &c. This volume dees not to leave me worse than ever. I then of my own accord tried Hygenian Pills, and they came very near killing me, and the use of a dozen bottles of Swaim's Panace,a was attended with nearly the same result. These repeated tirely new type of great beauty and perfection, procured oxpressly for it. The object in view in publishing an additional volume, is to furnish music of great variety as regards style, metre and adaptation, to the various wants of the lower of Search Molder. It is believed the test and the first procured to the procure of the lower of Search Molder. It is believed the test and the first procure of the procur consented to try them; and most happy I am that I did so, as they gave me almost immediate relief, and effected a complete cure of me in a couple of months. Since then I have used them constantly in my family—have administered them to children of a week old, and at va-rious times have given away as many as twenty in an bour, to severe sufferers, and thereby broken several billious fe-vers. At one time of my life I practiced medicine, and am at present a setler in the army, where there are many patients, and but few physicians. Being also a store keeper at Hancock Barracks, I should like to be appoint ed agent for the sale of your most excellent Pills, there fore, if you have no objection, you can forward to my address the enclosed order, which will be handed you by Captain Webster, of the 1st Artillery U. S. Army, who,

> GEORGE R. HOOPER. PETER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

Are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and onderful cure that have ever been known; in conse quence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all tho arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and the country are alike filled with their prais The palace and the poor house, alike echoes with their virtues. In all climates, under all the temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unatended by age or situation. They are simple in their reparation, mild in their action; thorough in their oper-

by the way, is another enthusiastic patron of your med

Peter's Vegetable Pills are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyseptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may justly be consider d a universal Medicine; but they are peculiar beneficial n the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Female Obstructions, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension, of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Cholic, Blotch ed or Swallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpoi of Bowels, where a Cathartic or an Aprient is needed They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither griping, nausea or debility.

These valuable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harril'udor & Bent, Cincinnati.

Dr. Peters Pills can be obtained in almost every County town and village in the State of Ohio, Pennsylva-nia, and throughout the United States.

TEnquire for Dr. Peter's Vegetable Anti-Bil-M. T. & R. GLASGOW,

SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS,

Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side. October 29th, 1839. DAVIS & DODD'S HATS.

For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied. Corner Main and Fifth Streets.

Mn. Entron:-- Please cut from your exchange paper the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine Tomaro medicine by Doctors Errs & Ni CHOLS, which appear in that paper under date March MILES' COMPOUND EXTRAT OF

TOMATO. Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles Compound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingre-dienls of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiclously adthey will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiclously administered, and feel safe in recommending them to the publicas a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a

aluable substitute for Calomel. RICHARD EELLS, M. D. ADAM NICHOLS, M. D. Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839.

MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE. I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or Nov of my own growth which measure from 6 or 7 feet in They are remarkably healthy and vigorous plants, and warranted genuine. Orders for the Southern, Mexican and Texian Markets shall be immediately at-

THOMAS EMERY. No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati

(UP STAIRS.)

DR. ATLEE, Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, that he continues to attend to professional calls, at his residence, on SEVENTE STREET, a few doors West of Race Street. Cincinnati, March 3d, 1840 .- tf.

HORACE C. GROSVENOR, ENGRAVER 106 Main street, between 3d & 4th.

CINCINNATI OHIO. EDWARD NEVERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTER. Third street, over the Post Office.

Cincinnati. BOARDING. Mas. Lovejor, (formerly of Alton, Illinois,) has to ken a pleasant and commodious house on Baker Street, immediately in rear of the Post Office; where she is prepared to furnish good and comfortable accommod with or without lodging rooms, upon very reas

Her friends will confer a favor upon her by reco ing her house to their acquaintances.

Cincinnati May 13th, 1840.

W. PECK, & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, Oil, PAINTS AND WINDOW GLASS, No. 19, Main et., Cincinn

WALNUTSTREET MINIPERANCE HOUSE

GEORGE EUSTIS. Corner of Walnut and sixth stan

CINCINNALI, OHIO,

SLAVERY AS IT IS. A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders and keep it circulating.
Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-3 per copy.

October 29th, 1839. TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the following certificate. He would just state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of as good quality in all respects, as the workded in the certificate h JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main at.

CERTIFICATE. This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufactured by James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the ind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, held in June, 1839.

JOHN A. WISEMAN, G. W. PHILLIPS, Judges. JESSE O'NEIL, Jonn P. Foore, President, L. T. WELLS, Secretary.

26-if.

BEDSTEADS. New and Important patented right & left wood screw nd swelled rail headsteads manufactured on the corner Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Or rders for the above article, may be addressed to

HENRY BOYD. Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of gland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing heir friends to remit it through their Bankers to the ac ount of Thomas Emery with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, can receive the cash in Cin Co., London, can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or sewhere, if desired, as soon as advised. When the oney is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use it is designed must be particularly

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St. TREES.

The subscribers have on hand and will continue to reive supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will sell to suit purchasers.

HEATON AND WEAVER. Salem, Columbiana Co. O. Sept. 10 1830. C. DONALDSON & CO.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY, in all its Varieties. No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati. N. B—A large assortment of the above goods kept constantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Whole-sale and Retail on the most favorable terms. 48—tf.

TO EMIGRANTS AND PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE. A beautiful Country Seat with 50 acres of land in a sigh state of cultivation; six miles from town, and a short distance from the Harrison Turnpike, in a respectable and improving neighborhood, proverbial for its salubrity. The house contains 12 rooms, 2 of which are 20 by 40 feet; if house contains 12 rooms, 2 of which are 20 by 40 feet; if is surrounded by a gallery 180 feetlong and well fitted up with every convenience for a genteel family. The residence is in the centre of a Paddock and Shrubbery, which communicate with a good Garden. The out buildings consist of a wood house, a corn crib, a tenant's house, 2 large barns, stables and sheds, all built in the most stantial manner, and in complete repair. There are also

a never failing well of excellent water, a good cistern, and orchard, and 4 or 5 perenia lsprings on the farm. A Delightful Country Seat situated in a healthy and genteel neighborhood, 6 miles from town and close to a M'Adamized road, with 15 acres of level land; a new: Frame house built in Cottage style, having 8 rooms, a cellar and a portico on three sides. There are also a barn, a carriage house, a stable, a well with a ichain pump, a garden and a paddock well planted with fruit and orna

A pleasant Country Seat with 44 acres of land, situated 6 miles from town, close to the Harrison Turnpike, having 26 acres in cultivation, a new Frame Cottage with 5 rooms, 2 porticoes and a cellar; also a brick cit tern with a chain pump, a well, and a young orchard of sixty choice grafted fruit trees. The land is good quality,

rel and well watered with springs. The neigh A fertile Parm of 75 acres, situated 12 miles from town having 50 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 170 apple, peach and cherry trees, a Frame barn, a Stone spring house, a wagon house, a corn crib, and a large Frame house with 8 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar. The land consists of rich bottom, and a good upland well lo-

cated for tillage.

A desirable Farm of 178 acres, situated in Indiana, 3 iles from the Ohio, with 75 acres in culture an excel miles from the Ohio, with 75 acres in culture, an excellent Brick house with 7 rooms and a cellar; also a commodiou, Frame barn, a stable, a carriage house, a Stone milk house, an orchard, and a superior garden which has strawberry, asparagus, rhubarb, and raspberry beds; likewise, fig. peach nectarine and quince trees. The land is very good, and wel situated for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 337 acres, situated 12 miles from

town, upon a M'Adamised road, with 160 acres in cultivation, a Brick house having 3 rooms and a cellar; also Frame house with 8 rooms and a cellar; likey Frame barns, two good orchards, an excellent garden having strawberry beds, and ornamental trees; also current and goosberry bushes. The land is rich, is well watered with springs, and consists of fertile bottom and good up-

A Farm of 112 acres, located 7 miles from town, upon a good road, having 40 acres in culture, a Frame house with 5 rooms, a ceilar and 2 perches; also a Frame barn,

with 5 rooms, a cellar sind 2 porcess, also a ranne bath, a well, a garden with raspherry, currant, peach and cherry trees.—The land is rich and undulating.

A desirable Farm of 1200 acres, situated 35 miles from town, with 250 acres in cultivation, 2 orchards of 10 acres each, of apple and peach trees; also a grist and saw mill, a hay press, a Stone spring house, 10 Log houses, many springs and a creek. The land is very good, level and well watered with springs and a creek. This estate is well worthy the attention of emigrants since it will be old a great bargain.

A good Farm of 510 acres, lecated 34 miles from town, upon a State road, having 200 acres in tillage, an orchard of 1000 apple and peach frees, an excellent Frame barn, hay press, a Frame saw mill, many springs, several Log ouses, 2 wells, a creek, and a valuable hop garden with nore than 5000 hills. The Farm is well fenced, and wall ituated for cultivation.
A cheap Farm of 156 acres, 25 miles from town, and A cheap ram of 130 acres, 25 miles rout town, and 5 from Harrison, having 30 acres in culture, an orchard of 100 apple and peach trees, a nursery of 1000 fruit trees of various kinds, a small house and materials for a barn. The land is well situated for tillage, rich quality

and well watered with aprings and a creek.

A very handsome Country Seat, situated 5 miles from town, upon a M'Adamised road with 20 acres of land, of 10 which are in culture. The improvements consists of an excellent Brick house having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch, and a very large cellar; also a Brick harn, a carriage house, a apring house and a well. The grounds are well stocked with cheice peach, pear, apple, plum and other fruit trees; also a vineyard of Catawha and Cape vines, which we have the produce the product of the product the produ produce abundant crops of grapes, that yield choice wines. The land is rich and cousists of hill and valley. The situation is healthy and the neighborhood resp

The scenery is very picturesque, having a fine view of the Ohio river and the Kentucky bills. Very many other Farms and Country Seats for sales also several tracts without buildings, near and far from the

city.

Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent, interest upon mort-gage or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent, at 10 days sight. cent, at 10 days sight,

Persons desirous of receiving money from England
Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can

Wates, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can have cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers.

English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes bought and sold.

Farmers and clitzens wishing to dispose of their Estates will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

The experience of more than seven years in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable information to Emigrants, which I shall be happy togive to all gratis: if by letter, postage paid.

of all gratis; if by letter, postage paid.

THOMAS EMERY. Apply to Private und Money Agent, No. 11, East 4th St.